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## AHEAD OF THE MAIL

[FROM INDIAN PAPER]

## MR. RUDYARD KIPLING JAZZES.

London, October 11th.  
Mr. Rudyard Kipling is having a  
strenuous time at St. Andrew's.Even when he left the Rectorial dinner  
shortly before midnight, he could not  
escape the vigilant students, a deputa-  
tion of whom met him at the door of the  
banqueting hall, and escorted him to a  
students' fancy dress ball, where Mr.  
Rudyard Kipling participated in the jazz  
and an eightsome reel, while Mrs. Kip-  
ling also danced.Mr. Rudyard Kipling, accompanied by  
the Principal of the University, this morn-  
ing visited an old fishing village and  
chatted with the fisher-folk.  
He re-opened the Men Students' Union  
this afternoon, and to-morrow visits  
University College, Dundee, an offspring  
of St. Andrew's University.

## THE FOUNDER OF GEORGIA.

London, October 11th.  
Complete success attended the Ameri-  
can search for the remains of General  
Oglethorpe, who founded the State of  
Georgia, beneath the chance of Cranham  
Church, in Essex, although General  
Oglethorpe died in 1783.Two coffins were found side by side,  
and the inscription on the plates, which  
were clearly legible, showed the names of  
General Oglethorpe and his wife.London, October 16th.  
Mr. Jacobs, President of Oglethorpe  
College, Atlanta, being interviewed in  
London, said that in deference to English  
sentiment he had decided to withdraw the  
request to transfer General Oglethorpe's  
body to the proposed shrine in front of  
the Oglethorpe College.He pointed out that England had not  
merely raised no monument to the found-  
er of Georgia, but the location of his  
grave had been forgotten. Now that it  
had been discovered, his University  
would endeavour to secure a perpetual  
remembrance of it.Cartoonists in English newspapers  
depict Americans digging in English  
churchyards to exhume bones of their  
ancestors for export to the United  
States.The proposal originated from the Prin-  
cipal of Oglethorpe College, Atlanta, who  
persuaded the State Department at  
Washington to approach the British  
Government.The Oglethorpe family vault was  
actually explored by order of the Home  
Office, and the coffin discovered. The  
Rector applied for an order for exhumation.Not merely the villagers and the des-  
cendants of General Oglethorpe are in-  
censed, but protests came from the Mu-  
nicipality of Savannah and other Ameri-  
cans.Finally, the Bishop of Canterbury tele-  
graphed to the Archbishop of Canterbury,  
protesting against the removal, and this  
probably killed the plan.

## ROYALTY IN AN ACCIDENT.

London, October 15th.  
The Duke and Duchess of York,  
motoring en route for the Guildhall from  
Richmond to attend the presentation of  
the freedom of the City to the Premier,  
were involved in an alarming collision at  
Fulham, when the horses of a brewer's  
dray dashed into the royal car, smash-  
ing a glass panel alongside the Duke.The occupants, however, were not in-  
jured, although the impact smashed a  
shaft of the dray.A bystander seized the reins and pre-  
vented further damage, while the Duke  
jumped out of the motor-car and assisted  
a policeman to note the details of the  
accident.The Duchess was startled and peered  
anxiously out of the window, but was  
reassured by the Duke, who resumed  
his seat in the car and drove off amid  
the cheers of the crowd.Following the Guildhall ceremony, the  
new freemen were entertained at luncheon  
at the Mansion House, the Duke and  
Duchess of York again being present.

## BARON'S HEIR COMMITS SUICIDE.

London, October 15th.  
At the inquest at Ashton Ward on the  
Hon. Nathaniel Charles Rothschild, evi-  
dence showed that he suffered from de-  
pression. He locked himself in his bath-  
room on Friday and cut his throat. A  
verdict was returned of suicide during  
temporary insanity.The Hon. Nathaniel Charles Rothschild  
was the younger brother of the present  
Baron Rothschild. He was born in 1877,  
and in 1907 married a Hungarian lady.  
As Baron Rothschild is unmarried, the  
heir to the Barony is now the late Hon.  
Nathaniel Charles Rothschild's son,  
Nathaniel Mayer Victor Rothschild, who  
was born in 1910.

## TAXATION OF SHIPPING.

London, October 15th.  
With a view to avoiding a duplication  
of taxation of shipping, the Taxation  
Committee at the International Shipping  
Conference passed a resolution in favour  
of companies being taxed only in the  
country of residence and that the test of  
residence should prevail over the flag of  
a ship.

## MOTOR CYCLE SHOW AT OLYMPIA.

London, October 15th.  
The luxury role is most pronounced  
at the great motor-cycle and bicycle show  
at Olympia.The prices of many of the best-known  
machines are below the pre-war figures.  
For example, a 2 1/2 h.p. high-grade motor-  
cycle is obtainable for 245, including  
lamps, horn, and generator. The cheap-  
est in the show is 1 1/2 h.p. at £22.There is a striking display of side-cars,  
which are the last thing in smartness,  
design, and expensive furnishing, being  
electrically lighted, and priced as high  
as £100.BEAUTY SPOTS OF LAKE  
DISTRICTLondon, October 15th.  
Nearly 3,000 acres of the Lake Dis-  
trict, including famous beauty spots, have  
been purchased by the Fell and Rock  
Climbing Club for preservation for the  
benefit of the nation, as a memorial to  
Club members who fell in war-time.  
The deeds were handed over in a moving  
speech by Dr. Wakefield, the newly-  
elected President of the Club, and a  
member of the Everest expedition, to Mr.  
F. D. Acland, M.P., on behalf of a  
national trust.SWEEPSTAKE PROMOTERS  
PROSECUTED.London, October 16th.  
Five well-known residents of Walsand,  
including a Town Councillor, were charg-  
ed with promoting a sweepstake on the  
Cesarewitch in aid of a local hospital.  
The police withdrew the charges on the  
defendants paying 5s. each, as they had  
withdrawn the books of tickets and had  
offered to refund the money.

## THE WHADDON CHASE SQUABBLE.

London, October 16th.  
An echo of the Whaddon Chase dispute  
was heard in the Divisional Court, when  
three London newspapers and four Buck-  
ingham journals were charged with con-  
tempt in connection with comments while  
litigation was pending.  
All apologised and disavowed any in-  
tention to do harm.All were discharged except the Evening  
Standard, which was ordered to pay  
costs.

## "SPORTING TIMES" IN TROUBLE.

London, October 16th.  
The Editor of the Sporting Times,  
famously known as the Pink 'Un, ap-  
peared at the Mansion House Police  
Court on charges of publishing and pos-  
sessing obscene print, namely, the Sporting  
Times of August 11th.It was alleged that the offence consist-  
ed of a critique of a realistically written  
book by an American novelist.The Police Inspector admitted that all  
the passages complained of in the article  
were, with one exception, quotations from  
the book.Counsel for the defence said that the  
book was reviewed by a number of news-  
papers and periodicals of the very high-  
est reputation, sold on London bookstalls  
and at libraries. He argued that the  
book was representative of a new school  
of novelists to which objection of obscen-  
ity could not justly be taken.Defendant was committed to trial,  
£500 bail being allowed.THE  
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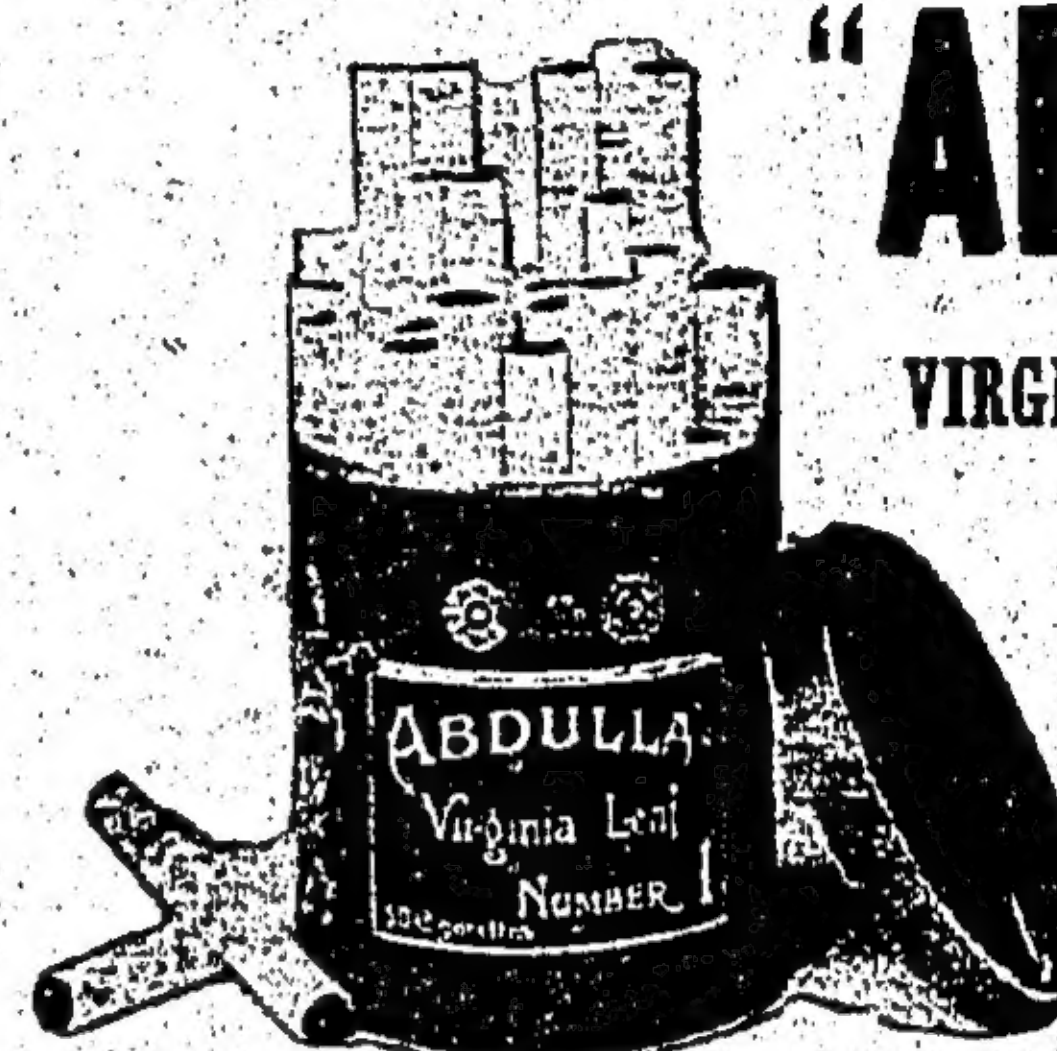
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## HONGKONG WEEKLY SHARE REPORT

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts in their weekly share report say:-

The local market has shown very little activity since the issue of the last circular of the 23rd October, and the volume of business put through has been small, but notwithstanding this, prices have kept distinctly firm.

The Shanghai market is steady and has shown little change.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have ruled steady during the week with sales made at \$1.100 to \$1.105. The London quotation is \$1.24 10s. (middle).

Marine and Fire Insurance.—Unions have been placed at \$200 to \$232. Cantons have continued their rise and are in demand at \$655. There are enquiries for North China at \$140, China Fires at \$133 and Hongkong Fires at \$193.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been done at \$45. Hongkong Tugs have been negotiated at \$1.20. Star Ferries have improved to \$50.

Refineries.—China Sugars are a trifle better with buyers at \$233. Malabons have firmed up to \$60.

Oils and Mining.—Ranbans have advanced to \$4. A small lot of "Shells" changed hands at 72/6. Railings at 65/6 and Trombats at 30/- are saleable at quotations.

Electric Companies.—There are buyers of Hongkong Electric at \$39 after transactions at this rate. Hongkong Trams have reacted to a higher level at \$24. Deals have been made in China Lights at \$13.50 and \$13.70 for the Old and New shares respectively.

Docks, Wharves, and Godowns.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves fell away slightly at the beginning of the week, but have since recovered to a buying rate of \$155. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are asked for at \$151. Shanghai Docks are wanted at \$13.

Lands, Hotels, and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been bought at \$57. Humphreys Estates have again come to business at \$24. Prince's Buildings have advanced to \$149. There are buyers of Hongkong Hotels at \$27 and \$28.35 for the Old and New shares respectively. An interim dividend of 75 cents and 80 cents per share on the Old and New shares has been declared, payable on the 19th inst.

Cotton Mills.—Ewes were dealt in at \$13.50, but close firmer, with buyers at \$13.13. Orientals at \$15.57 continue neglected. Shanghai Cottons (Old) are quoted \$15.77 buyers, while the New shares (\$15.25 paid up) stand at a nominal quotation of \$15.51, which is the equivalent of \$15.90 on the old basis.

Miscellaneous.—China Providents have been bought at \$25 and Dairy Farms at \$23. Green Island Cements have further declined with sales made down to \$24. Hongkong Ropes have been put through at the improved price of \$41. There are buyers of Lane, Crawfords at \$17 after transactions at this rate. Hongkong Realty have been taken off the market at \$2.20 to \$2.31 and Taxicabs at \$4.90. Hongkong Constructions have strengthened and could be placed at \$72. Canton fees are offered at \$91.

Forward Settlement Days.—Tuesday, November 27th, and Thursday, December 20th, 1923.

Exchange.—The T.T. selling rate on London to-day is 2/3 and on Shanghai 73.

## MONETARY POLICY AND TRADE

### "FORDISM" IN INDUSTRY.

At the conference at Balliol College, Oxford, of industrial administrators, on September 22nd and 23rd, Mr. H. D. Henderson (Editor of *The Nation*) speaking on "Trade Forecast and their Value," said there was no such thing as normal trade, with isolated booms and depressions. We were always at some period of the trade cycle, and the war and its aftermath had only intensified the boom and the following reaction. Booms and depressions followed a regular course. The question arose whether it would not be possible by a monetary or banking policy to keep prices stable and prevent the boom turning into a period of rapidly rising prices and speculative activity, and whether, by thus keeping prices and trade on an even level, it would be possible to diminish greatly the fluctuations of trade.

That could not be done without a monetary policy entailing either the final abandonment of the gold standard or co-operation between the central banks of the various countries to stabilize the purchasing power of gold. A great deal could be done by the banking system alone without any monetary policy. At present all the signals seemed to be set right for a trade revival, but nobody could confidently prophesy a trade revival for two reasons. First, there was the factor of political complications; but if that were the only trouble the revival was certain. The second was that there were reasons for fearing that the apparent case of money conditions was illusory.

Mr. L. Urwick, speaking on "Old and New in Business," urged the importance of definition, analysis, experiment, and observation as the weapons of scientific management. Other nations were training every nerve to develop the brain-power which ran their industries to a pitch of efficiency hitherto undreamed of in the world's history. Great Britain could keep its place in the race only by better methods of management.

Dr. R. M. Wilson, combating a recent condemnation of "Fordism" in industry, said civilization itself was a process of "Fordizing." He believed the whole of industry must be "Fordized" and the human mind released for other activity. Monotony was the problem of to-day, and there would always be trouble until the problem of what to do with the restless

released mind of man was solved. A beginning might be made by the right methods of education and vocational selection to avoid the misery of uncongential occupations. The man with an active mind must have the opportunity to bring forward his ideas. Otherwise he was condemned to mental death.

Mr. John Lee, Controller of Post Office Telegraphs, spoke on "Ethics of Industry." He said that when one analysed the apparent ebbs and flows of economic progress one found that the ideal of a static and successful organism did not seem to be so alluring or perhaps so inspiring to individual effort as the variation which came as the result of many causes. To aim towards stability was not, in his opinion, the same aim as to dream of a static and finally completed form of industrial organization.

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS

NOVEMBER 2nd, 1923.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banks	\$1,005 b. 1,100 a.
Canton Insurance	\$655 b.
Union Insurance	\$331 b.
Star Ferries	\$45 b.
China Sugars	\$156 b.
Langkate (Combined)	\$232 b.
Kowloon Wharves	\$155 b.
Whampoa Docks	\$150 b.
Shanghai Docks	\$13 b.
Hongkong Lands	\$57 b.
Hongkong Hotels	\$27 b.
Ewo Cottons	\$133 b.
Shanghai Cottons (Old)	\$15.77 b.
Cements	\$25.40 b.
Engineering Ropes	\$404 b.
Dairy Farms	\$122 b.
Waterboats	\$104 b.
Watsons	\$25 b.
Hongkong Electric	\$32 b.
Hongkong Trams	\$341 b.

b.—buyers; s.—sellers; a.—sales.

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TRIBUTE TO THE NAVY AND  
MERCANTILE MARINE.

A thrilling account of experiences during the earthquake in Japan was given in the Cathedral Hall, yesterday evening by the Rev. E. M. Strong, British Chaplain in Yokohama, whose devotion to duty during the awful weeks of September has been acknowledged by all with whom he came in contact.

The Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Duppuy) presided and those present included: Mr. G. T. Edkins (Chairman of the local Earthquake Disaster Relief Committee), the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, and Mrs. Holyoak, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Mrs. Grace, Mrs. Macdonald, the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, the Rev. J. T. Holman, the Rev. G. T. Waldegrave, the Rev. C. B. Shann.

In simple words, and without any striving after oratorical effect, Mr. Strong gave a thrilling account of the events of the 1st September. Most affecting was the story of the heroism of a Boy Scout who, at the age of nine, died manifesting the spirit of Sir Philip Sydney. The audience heartily applauded Mr. Strong's tribute to the gallantry and devotion of the officers and men of H.M. Navy and the Mercantile Marine.

Mr. Strong said he was glad to have the opportunity of thanking a representative Hongkong gathering for the liberal contributions they had made towards the relief of those who had been broken and shattered in mind and body. After the earthquake it was an enormous relief to the people in Yokohama and Tokyo to know of the response being made throughout the world to their great need and it was peculiarly encouraging to know that the small foreign community had not been forgotten. He was asked to say "Thank you" to the people of Hongkong for the magnificent grant to the Kobe Relief Fund which had been allocated by Hongkong. He was also very grateful for this opportunity of making an appeal on behalf of the Churches, which had suffered heavily. Although the loss of life had been small among Christian workers, the loss in material had been immense.

In this connection, Mr. Strong mentioned that in almost every district the percentage of Christians killed was something like one-tenth of the percentage of non-Christians. Out of 4,500 Chinese about 1,500 were killed. Of these 150 to 200 were Christian Chinese and of them only two were killed. Not a single missionary had been killed and he did not know of a single Japanese pastor among the dead. He did not wish to make any comment on this; it was just a mystery which one could ponder over and decide about for oneself.

Explaining the attitude of mind of people who live in earthquake-ridden districts, Mr. Strong said there were three attitudes of mind which people took up in regard to earthquakes. There were, first, those who were frankly frightened; secondly, those who were perhaps equally frightened but who felt it was more dignified not to show too much fright; and, thirdly, those who really seemed to be completely indifferent either by natural courage or by having schooled themselves. People in the last class said, "I wanted to know what a really bad earthquake would be like and now I know."

### NATURE OF THE SHOCKS

As to the form the earthquake took, Mr. Strong said that the stories of survivors must necessarily differ owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case. Captain Robinson—all honour to his name for what he did through those terrible days—(applause)—was standing on the bridge of the *Empress of Australia*, looking down one of the streets of the town just as the earthquake occurred. He said he saw six or seven ripples, or waves, pass over the surface of the land so that, as he looked down the street, he saw horses and carts and motor cars raised up like ships on the crests of waves. This would account for some people saying they felt the ground rise, while others said they experienced the contrary sensation; it depended whether you were on the crest or in the trough of the earth-wave.

The second shock, which came a few seconds later, was as though a giant was jerking the houses first one way and then the other, until they collapsed. There was next a tremendous roar and then absolute silence. This lasted for perhaps thirty seconds, and then one began to hear low cries and moans coming from under the ruins. Twenty minutes later another shock occurred which set free many people who were pinned down and to whom the fire was coming very close. To see the crowds, upward gazing, with faces blanched or stained with blood, Mr. Strong said was to be reminded of one of Dore's pictures of the end of the world. A few minutes after the first shock he was saying to himself, "Why is there no fire, they say there is always a fire after an earthquake." Sure enough before many minutes he saw the first indications of the fire which later swept through the place, fanned by a strong typhoon wind which sprang up.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## SPORT

### FOOTBALL

The following matches in the Hongkong League have been arranged for to-day:—

#### DIVISION I.

Kick-off at 4.15 p.m.

Hongkong Club v. H.M.S. *Dionide*; Hongkong Club ground. Referee: Mr. Williams.

Kowloon v. Hongkong Police; Kowloon ground. Referee: Mr. Spencer.

King's Regt. v. H.M.S. *Tiania*; Sookunpoo "B" ground. Referee: Mr. Wakeham.

R.G.A. v. H.M.S. *Tamar*; Sookunpoo "A" ground. Referee: Mr. Collins.

#### DIVISION II.

Kick-off at 2.45 p.m.

Hongkong Club v. H.M.S. *Hallgherk*; Hongkong Club ground. Referee: Mr. Fairburn.

Kowloon Reserves v. St. Joseph's; Kowloon ground. Referee: Mr. Bailey.

King's Reserves v. *Tamar* Reserves; Sookunpoo "A" ground. Referee: Mr. Blumson.

R.G.A. Reserves v. South China "A"; Sookunpoo "B" ground. Referee: Mr. Tildesley.

There will be no league matches on the grounds within the race course at Happy Valley this week.

Owing to the postponement of the Motor Gymkhana, the 2nd Division League match Club v. *Holgherk* and the 1st Division League Match Club v. *Dionide* will take place on the Club ground not on the Navy ground as previously stated.

### CRICKET

K.C.C. "A" v. C.R.C. "A"

The following will represent the K.C.C. "A" team v. C.R.C. "A" in their League match at Kowloon at 2.15 p.m. to-day:—H. Overy (Capt.), D. S. Green, B. Petheram, O. B. Raven, E. J. Edwards, A. R. S. Raven, W. L. Weaver, A. J. Kew, A. W. Summers, S. E. Green, J. C. Long.

K.C.C. 1st XI v. C.R.C.

At Causeway to-day at 2.15 sharp, the following will represent Kowloon:—J. P. Robinson (Capt.), S. Jox, R. Earmshaw, A. W. Ramsey, W. Hyde, R. E. Lindsell, J. C. Fletcher, G. P. James, T. M. Cochrane, R. Pestonji, R. A. R. Dunne.

### THE "LYCEN" TO THE RESCUE

Before many minutes had passed a crowd which had swollen in number to 3,000 people were standing up to their necks in water just off the Bund. "You will ask," he said, "why they were not helped?" It was almost impossible to get a boat towards the land because of the inflammable stuff flying through the air. "I want to place it on record that a Blue-Funnel boat, the *Lycen*, was the very first to send a rescue party of any sort. (Applause.) It was organised by Captain Nelson, of the "B. & S." Office at Yokohama, at a quarter past twelve o'clock he got a boat to shore from the *Lycen*, filled it with badly wounded, brought it back to the ship, got four small barges anchored just off the shore and then went on shore himself and spent the rest of the day helping in other ways. (Applause.) At a time when everybody else was thinking of how to get their dear ones away or of getting away themselves, Capt. Nelson had the coolness of mind to think this out and carry it into execution.

### A BRAVE LITTLE BOY SCOUT

Mr. Strong told a story of a Wolf Cub, only nine years of age, who was found with his right arm and his left foot crushed to pulp. He had just joined the Boy Scouts and was ready to whisper with the pain of his injuries until he remembered, "I am a Boy Scout and Boy Scouts do not cry." He asked the hearers to be careful of his foot and arm and then he thought he could manage not to cry. At the hospital little Frank said, "Never mind about me, doctor, my time is up. Look after somebody else." He was put under an anæsthetic, but he died. His mother, suggested Mr. Strong, would have an undying memory to treasure in the way her little boy had acted.

Mr. Strong also referred to the tremendous work done by the British and Dutch ships in port, whose crews worked all day and went on with stretcher work the whole of the first night, in spite of the danger from falling electric wires, holes in the road and the darkness. Wonderful help was given by the officers and men of H.M. Navy; the *Despatch*, the *Hawkins* and the *Durban* had given of their very best.

He asked the people of Hongkong, if they had the opportunity, to tell the officers and men how much Yokohama appreciated what they had done in those terrible days. (Applause.)

An exhibition of lantern slides illustrating the damage in Yokohama and Tokyo was given and afterwards a collection was taken on behalf of the Churches in Japan, of which the Bishop presided. Slides were demolished, besides schools and hospitals.

## Just Arrived by S.S. "PORTHOS"

CAMEMBERT CHEESE

REBLOCHON'S SAVOIE CHEESE

ROQUEFORT'S SURCHOIX CHEESE

GRUYERE'S SUISSE EXTRA CHEESE

PRAMEZAN EXTRA CHEESE

SAUCISSON DE LYON (LYON SAUSAGE)

MORTADELLA SAUSAGE IN BLADDERS

FRENCH SMOKED BACON

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CHRISTMAS IS FAST APPROACHING

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(FOUNDED IN HONGKONG 1863.)

### 60th ANNIVERSARY GRAND CHARITY DRAW

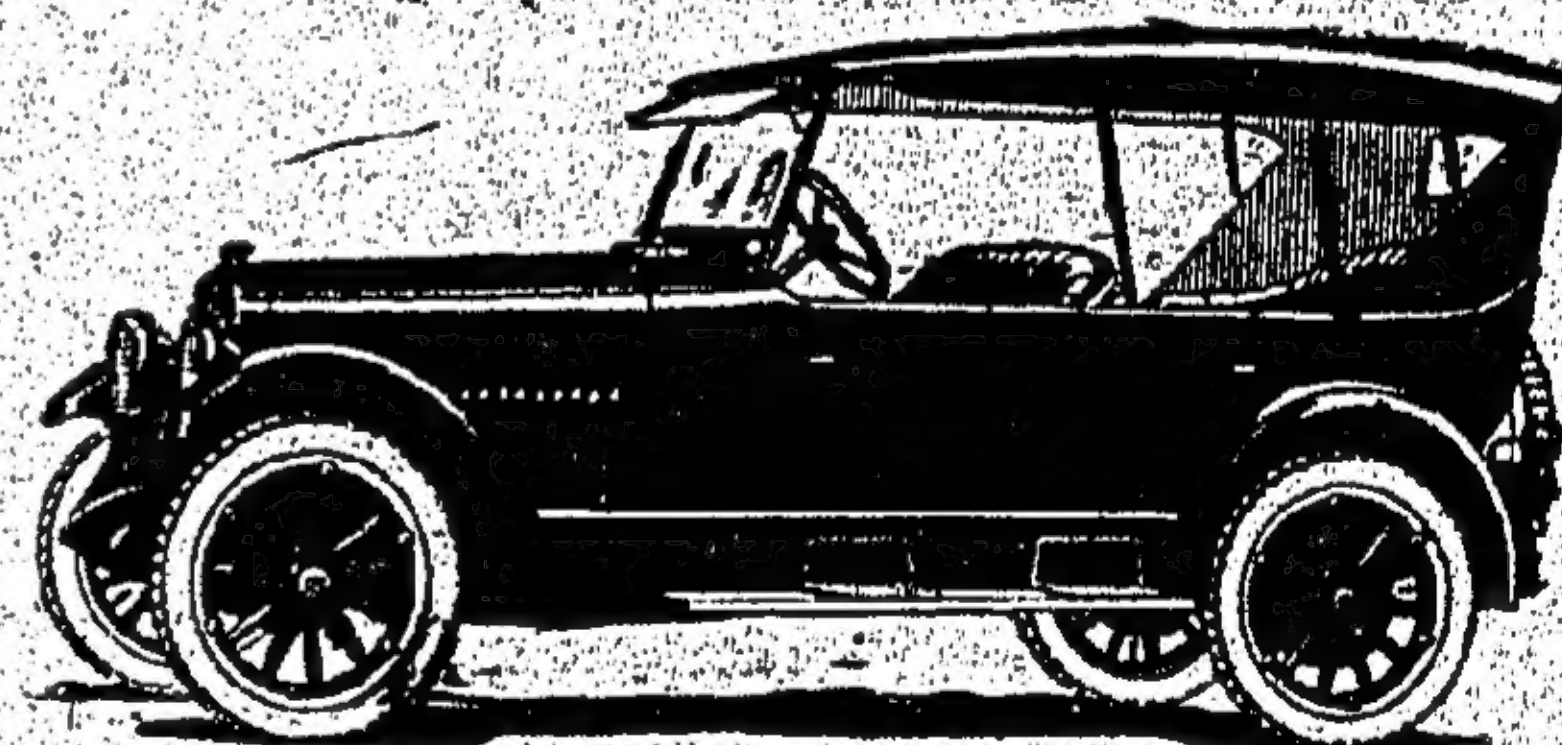
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPORT  
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50 VALUABLE PRIZES.

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"Gulbransen" Piano-Flayer (\$950); "Neraar" (\$475); "York" Brunswick Phonograph (\$400); "Singer" Electric Sewing Machine (\$250); "Geophone" Radio Set (\$225), and 44 other Prizes.

TICKETS are Now on Sale at Various Clubs, &c. They may be also be obtained at the HONGKONG HORSE GARAGE.

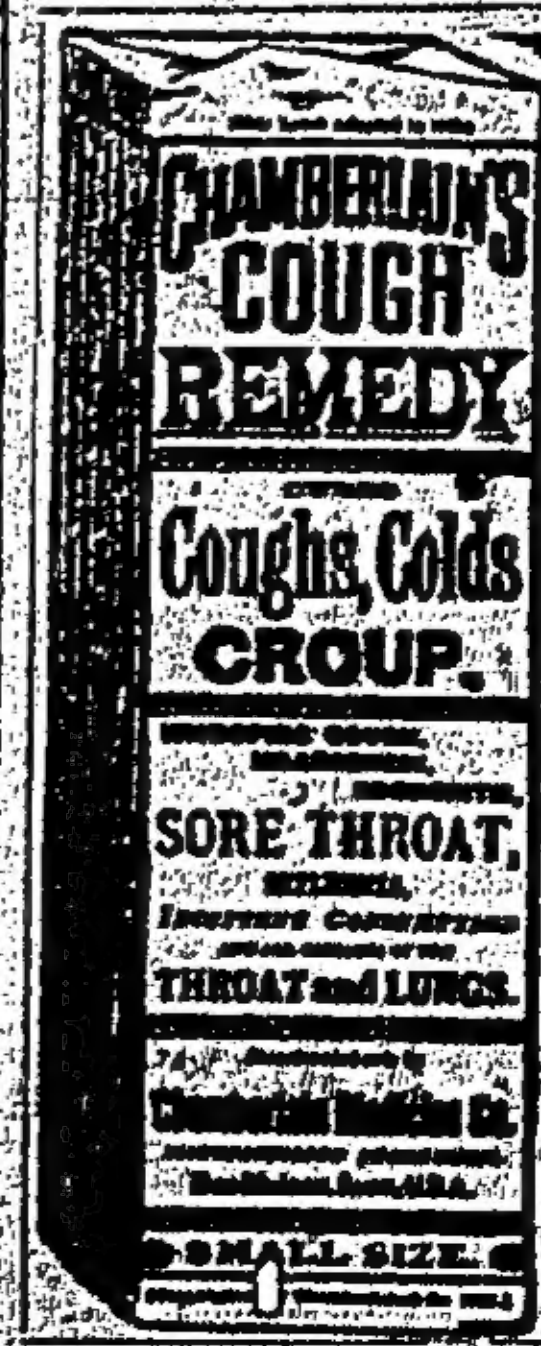
PRIZES to be Drawn for on Night of the "AZ Pazzo" Fete—2nd DECEMBER, 1923.

F. H. BARNES, President.

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## Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

Cures Coughs, Colds,  
Croup, Sore Throat,  
Hoarseness, Bronchitis,  
Whooping Cough and all  
Throat Diseases.

Sold Everywhere.



## THE NAVY LEAGUE BALL.

### LAST NIGHT'S SUCCESS AT THE CITY HALL.

The Navy League Ball held last night at the City Hall is the first of its kind to be held in Hongkong, and this being so its success reflects all the more credit on the Ball Committee of the Navy League who were responsible for the hundred and one details in connection with the event. It is estimated that about 500 people were present, which means that the proceeds which are to go in aid of dependents of those in the Navy, Mercantile Marine and Auxiliary Forces must amount to quite a substantial figure. Amongst those present at last night's function—the first ball of the season—were His Excellency the Governor (Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.) and a party from Government House. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the China Station (Admiral Sir Arthur C. Leveson, K.C.B.) who is the patron of the Ball, was unfortunately unable to be present, being absent from the Colony. He, however, sent a very kind message to the Hon. Secretary, expressing his regrets and wishing the Committee every success in their venture. His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Garrison (Major-General Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.), unfortunately, is also out of the Colony and therefore unable to attend, but the presence of large numbers of Naval and Military officers showed the sympathies of the Services with the event. The Civil section of the community was also well represented and many prominent business and professional men and their wives likewise showed their sympathy with the League by their presence. The dancing throughout the evening was much enjoyed, both the St. George's Hall and the St. Andrew's Hall being used for this purpose and as the floors of both these rooms have been re-laid since last winter the enjoyment was enhanced. The music was provided by the King's Orchestral Band.

The scheme of decoration used by the Committee was both novel and simple. The elaborate decorations cost money and the Committee were generally commended for acting sensibly in keeping down expenses on decoration in view of the objects which it was sought to assist by the Ball. The main entrance lost its bareness in a scheme of red and white flags and a carpet of red up the stairway. At the head of the first flight of stairs the illuminated motto of the League, "Keep Watch," was hung, whilst underneath it was an illuminated recess showing a model of ship in full sail and a cruiser of the latest type. On either side two maxim guns were placed. A profusion of plants around the pillars, at the sides of the stairway and in the various rooms used completed the scheme of decoration. St. Andrew's Hall was very simply decorated, more attention being given to space and coolness than to anything else. In St. George's room, where the Governor's dais was placed, a rather pretty effect was gained by the hoisting of Nelson's famous flag signal "England expects that every man this day will do his duty." The bunting, depicting the signal, was raised from the four walls of the room to the centre of the ceiling, whilst from this centre the motto was made clear by an electric sign giving the words of the motto in full. The walls of this room were draped with red and white flags and the Naval ensign was hung over the dais.

Refreshments were served in the old Chamber of Commerce room. Down stairs arrangements were made for those who did not desire to dance, a card room being provided on the right with eight card tables. Close to the card room there was a refreshment bar for gentlemen. This was known as the "Nelson Arms" and the electric sign just outside the bar room door contained these words and Nelson's famous motto depicted in mosaic code.

The following were the dances:—1, Fox Trot, "Open Your Arms"; 2, Fox Trot, "Yankee Doodle Blues"; 3, Valse, "Mellow Moon"; 4, Fox Trot, "Smile and Forget"; 5, Fox Trot, "Yes, We have no Bananas"; 6, Fox Trot, "Fate"; 7, One Step, "Oh! Harold"; 8, Fox Trot, "Kiss Me, Kiss Me"; 9, Valse, "Thru the Night"; 10, Fox Trot, "Love Tales"; 11, Fox Trot, "Ka-lu-a"; 12, Fox Trot, "Tell her at Twilight"; 13, One Step, "Happy"; 14, Fox Trot, "Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Shean"; 15, Fox Trot, "Sweetheart of Mine"; 16, Fox Trot, "Dearest"; 17, Valse, "Love-ly Hawaii"; 18, Fox Trot, "Rosalee".

The members of the Ball Committee were blue silk rosettes with silver anchors in the centre. They were:—The Hon. Mr. H. E. Collock, K.C., Chairman; Mr. L. M. Whyte, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer; Dance Committee: Messrs. A. H. K. Cobb, J. H. Donithorne, and L. M. Whyte; Decoration Committee: Messrs. F. M. Crawford, George Duncan and G. H. M. Bannerman; Card-room Committee: Mr. D. L. Ralph; Bar and Light Refreshments: Mr. R. J. Wilton; Cloak Room and Ladies' Dressing Room Committee: Mr. W. G. Shiner and Dr. McGeown.

## ANNUAL LICENSING SESSIONS.

### OBJECTION RAISED TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL LICENCE.

#### CAN A LICENCE-HOLDER REFUSE TO SERVE A SOBER CUSTOMER?

The annual licensing sessions were held yesterday in the Legislative Council Chamber. The Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G.) presided and the other members of the Board present were: The Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe, and Messrs. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., C. D. Melbourne, A. S. D. Counsel and the Secretary to the Board (Major C. Willson).

The CHAIRMAN in opening the Sessions said that only two objections had been received by the Board, one in respect of the Hongkong Hotel and the other in respect of the Suchiro Hotel, 45, Haiphong Road, Kowloon.

The CHAIRMAN called for any other objections to be placed before the Board, but as none were forthcoming the applications for the fifteen other licences were granted.

The CHAIRMAN asked the applicants for the licences of the Hongkong Hotel (Mr. J. H. B. Norton) and Mr. Tokutaro Miyajima of the Suchiro Hotel to remain behind whilst their cases were considered.

The objection to the granting of the licence to the Hongkong Hotel was made by Mr. S. R. Smythe, who is the publisher of the *Sunday Observer*.

Mr. SMYTHE said his objection was based on the fact that on Sept. 30th at 9 p.m. he went into the hotel with two other people and his request for a drink was refused. "I was perfectly sober," he said, "I asked to be served with a drink and this was refused me. I asked why I was refused, and on what ground, and I was informed by Mr. White, the acting Manager of the Hotel, that he was acting on the Management's instructions." Mr. Smythe went on to say, that immediately afterwards Mr. White appeared in the corridor of the hotel with a copy of the paper of which he (Mr. Smythe) was the publisher and tore it. This, to his mind, was done out of sheer spite on the part of the Hongkong Hotel Company owing to some criticism which had appeared in the paper. Mr. Smythe concluded his remarks by emphasising the point that he was perfectly sober at the time.

The CHAIRMAN said he thought Mr. Smythe's objections were insufficient. He suggested that Mr. Smythe should first take his case before a Magistrate and have it tested whether the Hotel had the power to refuse him a drink.

Mr. SMYTHE referred the Board to the Landowners' Act under which, he contended, the Hotel had no option but to serve him with a drink, provided he was sober, and he was.

The CHAIRMAN: I think your first remedy is to go to Court and have your case tested before opposing the licence. I think you must have some backing before your objection can be entertained.

Mr. SMYTHE said that he had sought legal advice on the matter and he was told that the proper place to raise his objections was before the Licensing Bench.

The CHAIRMAN: Have you put the matter before the Hotel?—No, sir, I don't think it is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN: I don't think we can entertain your complaint now. We must ask Mr. Smythe to seek his remedy elsewhere.

Mr. SMYTHE: Might I ask, sir, if any gentlemen on the Licensing Bench are interested in the Hongkong Hotel Company?

The CHAIRMAN: If there are gentlemen on the Bench who have an interest in the Hotel they are not entitled to vote.

Mr. SMYTHE pointed out that the English Act stated very clearly that no person who was interested in any hotel could sit on the Licensing Bench.

The CHAIRMAN replied to the effect that the English Act was not operative in the Colony and that the local Ordinance was framed to suit the peculiar needs of Hongkong. "We have our own legislation," added the Chairman, "Have you any thing further to say, Mr. Smythe?"

Mr. SMYTHE said that he had nothing further to state. "I have just stated my case," he said, "and what has happened to me may happen to any other member of the public."

The CHAIRMAN: You were perfectly within your rights to raise your objection, Mr. Smythe, but you are asking the Board to assume the functions of a Magistrate in this case and I think it is quite outside the functions of this Board to take on those functions. I think your proper remedy is to take the matter before a Magistrate and have the matter tested there.

Mr. SMYTHE said he was only acting according to the Board's advertisement, which appeared in the Press, stating that any objections to the applications must be placed before the Board.

The CHAIRMAN: You are perfectly right in bringing this before the Board, but under the circumstances, we think you had better try the point you have made as to whether or not any innkeeper can refuse to supply you with liquor, in a Court of Law.

The Board later considered the matter in camera.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## PROTECTING A GENERAL'S BROTHER.

### CHINESE DETECTIVE'S OFFER.

#### WANTING CUMSHA FOR HIS TROUBLE.

A few nights ago a Chinese detective, named Chan Chik Lam, met a Chinese gentleman named Ip Wah-tun, who is a brother of General Ip Kuo, who came into prominence during General Chen Chiung Ming's sojourn in Canton last year as his chief lieutenant. Realising the importance of this man, the General's brother, the detective offered him protection, but offered it in such a way as to find himself being charged at the Magistrate yesterday afternoon before Mr. Melbourne on three counts: First with demanding money with menaces; secondly, with intimidating; and thirdly, with violating his duty as a police officer.

The evidence showed that on the night of October 2nd he accosted the General's brother outside the Lee Wah Company, in Des Vaux Road Central, and asked him if he really was the General's brother. On receiving a reply in the affirmative the detective told him he must come along to the Police Station. On the way the detective confided with his captive that his political rivals wanted him (the detective) to get him (Mr. Ip) into trouble. Of course, he would not do that for any consideration if Mr. Ip gave him some money. The General's brother took the detective to a friend's house where the question of the amount to be paid was discussed at length. The detective's price was \$300, but eventually he accepted a much smaller amount—\$75. To pay this the General's brother was compelled to borrow from a fellow lodger. When the amount had been paid it was alleged that the detective promised to give Mr. Ip all the protection he needed.

Mr. M. K. Lo prosecuted, and Mr. T. G. Bennett defended.

Mr. Bennett submitted that it had not been proved that menaces had been used. He asked his Worship not to view the case in any different light to many other cases in which money had been accepted for protection and in view of the common practice of "squeeze" in China.

The Magistrate found the first two charges not proved and fined the defendant the maximum amount on the third charge—that of violation of duty as a police officer. The fine imposed was \$200 with the alternative of three months' imprisonment.

## ALLEGATIONS OF IMMORALITY.

### COMPLAINTS AGAINST A JAPANESE HOTEL IN KOWLOON.

The application for an adjunct licence for the Suchiro Hotel, 45, Haiphong Road, was next dealt with. Mr. Campbell Prosser appeared for the applicant.

The CHAIRMAN said an objection was raised to the renewal of this licence last year but the Board decided to renew the licence provisionally for a further six months. At the end of that time the licence was not opposed by the Police and a licence for a further six months was granted. The Board now had opposition to the granting of the licence from the Police. Complaints had been received that the occupants were creating a nuisance by shouting and beating drums. The occupants were a middle-aged man, his wife, and half-a-dozen young women. The Chairman went on to state that the Captain-Superintendent of Police opposed the application as he was satisfied that the house was not being run in a proper manner.

Mr. CAMPBELL PROSSER said that it was rather curious that the Police had made no investigations in the matter, and beyond the Captain-Superintendent's letter no notice of complaint had been received. It seemed to him that the allegations were more or less hearsay. Counsel went on to state that there had never been any specific case against them. The only complaint that had been received was a vague letter from the Police in which it was stated that the house was not conducted in an orderly manner. It did not state that the house was conducted in a disorderly manner. He was prepared to meet any allegations that were made, but until evidence was brought he had no case to answer.

Mr. WOODHOUSE, Deputy Superintendent of Police, said the Police had objected to the application owing to the accumulation of complaints from the neighbours. There appeared to be an unnecessary number of women in the hotel and their presence seemed to attract men from the ships.

The CHAIRMAN: That, surely, is rather a point in their favour.

Mr. WOODHOUSE said the Police had nothing really more than suspicions to offer that these women were prostitutes.

The CHAIRMAN: There is really nothing to prove that.

Mr. WOODHOUSE said it was difficult to get proof.

The Court was then cleared whilst the Bench considered the objections raised. After a few minutes' deliberation the applicants were asked to return to Court.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Board had decided to grant the Hongkong Hotel licence. With regard to the Japanese hotel, the Board had again decided to grant a provisional licence for a term of six months.

Addressing Mr. Campbell Prosser, the CHAIRMAN said: I hope that your client will realise that there have been these complaints. It is hoped he will do his best to observe the amenities of the neighbourhood.

Mr. CAMPBELL PROSSER replied that it was rather surprising that the complaints had been made and he could not understand why the Police had not investigated the allegations.

Mr. WOODHOUSE: I don't know on what ground Mr. Campbell Prosser makes that statement that we have not investigated the case.

The CHAIRMAN said the matter was now closed, and the Bench rose.

## SUPREME COURT.

### CLAIM AGAINST "BON TON" FOR LOST AIGRETTES.

Mr. Shoffer, a merchant, of 6, Queen's Road Central, sued Le Bon Ton, tailors and outfitters, of 11, Wyndham Street, for the return of a white net hat and a bunch of 200 aigrettes, entrusted to the defendants for cleaning about May, this year, and wrongfully detained by them. Plaintiff also claimed damages and costs.

Mr. M. M. Watson who appeared for plaintiff stated that in the early part of the year Mrs. Shoffer had a hat which she sent to Le Bon Ton to be cleaned. There was a bunch of aigrette feathers on the hat which had been slightly soiled and defendants suggested that they also should be cleaned. Plaintiff agreed. Shortly afterwards Mrs. Shoffer fell ill and the matter was forgotten for the time being. A month or so later the defendants were asked to return the feathers. Plaintiff was told that they were at the cleaners. Mr. Shoffer wanted the feathers sent back, and a bunch of aigrettes was sent to Mr. Shoffer's house, but they were not Mr. Shoffer's feathers. Defendants admitted that the aigrettes they offered were not the same and promised to go to the cleaners and get Mr. Shoffer's aigrettes, but plaintiff had heard nothing more since.

Mr. Watson produced the bunch the defendants had offered. He said they were practically valueless, while Mr. Shoffer's aigrettes were worth about \$50 (gold).

Mr. B. Hind (for the defence) raised a preliminary objection that Mr. Shoffer was not the right person to sue. Mrs. Shoffer should sue, he submitted.

His Honour: Can't a husband sue?

Mr. Hind: For his wife's paraphernalia, certainly not.

Mr. Watson argued that the feathers belonged to Mr. Shoffer and Mrs. Shoffer were them.

His Honour dismissed the point as trivial.

Mr. Shoffer, in his evidence, said he obtained the aigrettes in the French Congo in 1916—his own shooting. They were mounted in Philadelphia by one of the best firms of their kind in existence. Mr. Shoffer valued them between \$200 (gold) and \$300 (gold). He confirmed the statement made by his solicitor regarding what happened after they were entrusted to defendant.

Mr. Hind, after hearing Mr. Shoffer's evidence, said he was convinced that his client had no defence. The feathers produced as those of the defendants, he had been able to ascertain, were of quite a good quality, though Chinese mounted.

After consulting with his client, Mr. Hind announced that defendants were prepared to consent to judgment and suggested a sum of \$75 damages for their failure to return plaintiff's aigrettes. He explained that Le Bon Ton had sent the feathers to a dry cleaner's, where the substitution took place. Defendants, therefore, could not produce the feathers and they would have to pay damages.

His Honour ordered defendants to pay \$100 (Mex.) and costs.

## XMAS AND NEW YEAR LETTER MAILS.

### A USEFUL LIST.

The Postmaster-General (Mr. R. E. Lindell) sends us the following list which gives particulars of the mails from Hongkong to Europe, America and Australia which are due to reach their destinations about the time of Xmas and the New Year. While these particulars will doubtless be generally welcomed we are asked to advise the public to remember the great congestion in all Post Offices, especially the General Post Office, London, at Xmas time, and to POST EARLY. Senders of unregistered letter packets containing small gifts are recommended to post them in person, instead of sending them by courier or messenger.

EUROPE.				
Mails close	Per s.s.	Route	Due in Marseilles	Due in London
Nov. 5	*Nile	Suez & Marsa	6	11
11	Chili	"	13	17
16	*Malva	"	18	22
17	Emp. of Canada	Vancouver	20	
21	*Komo Maru	Suez & Marsa	22	24
24	*Nyanza	"	27	29
26	*Portia	"	29	31
30	*Kuban	"	31	

\*These steamers will also carry parcel mails which should reach London about a week after the letter mails.

CANADA AND U.S.A.				
Mails close	Per s.s.	Route	Due in Victoria	Due in San Francisco
Nov. 5	*Shingo Maru	Direct	17	
17	Emp. of Canada	"	3	13
21	*Predt. Wilson	"	17	27
29	Emp. of Russia	"	19	29
30	*Predt. McKinley	"	21	31

AUSTRALIA.				
Mails close	Per s.s.	Route	Due in Brisbane	Due in Melbourne
Dec. 1	*Kawarra	Brisbane	20	

(Letters and Parcels).

## 'ON WITH THE DANCE.'

Before deciding on your New Gown for the Ball, call and see our delightful selection.

A new consignment of Evening Dresses has just arrived from London and Paris, together with some very smart Hair Ornaments and other dainty accessories.



## AFTER THE BALL

for the car ride home, a Jaeger Wrap or Scarf is the very thing to prevent chill.

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## BATH MATS.

New Goods offered at a Reduction for a Few Days



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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**THE TOWERS**, 21, Broadwood Road. Furnished or Unfurnished, Five Bedrooms with Bathrooms, All Modern Conveniences, Reception Rooms, Smoking Room, etc., Garden and Tennis Court.

Apply—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS**, Alexandra Buildings. [1530]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship **"BOLTON CASTLE"** From NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2nd inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, abraded, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th inst., at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **DODWELL & CO., LTD.**, Agents. Hongkong, 2nd November, 1923. [1517]

## SS. "LIEUTENANT SAIN LOUBERT BIE"

## SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON, also Cargo ex "CHIFFRE" and "ANTONIO MAILHOT" from COGNAC, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 15th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 10 a.m., by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

**R. RODEFUSSE**, Acting Agent. Hongkong, 2nd November, 1923. [1518]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Office of the **"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"** have been removed to 1A, CHATEAU ROAD (3rd floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed. Hongkong, 16th July, 1923.

## ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

## NOTICE.

MEMBERS are reminded that the OPENING CRUISE of the Season and LADIES' DAY will be held at the CLUB HOUSE on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, commencing at 3 p.m. Ladies of the Colony are cordially invited to be present.

**D. L. RALPH**, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 1st November, 1923. [1517]

## LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 802.

HOLD their MONTHLY MEETINGS at the UNION CHURCH HALL, Kennedy Road, the FIRST MONDAY in Each Month.

## PERSEPOLIS.

The Imperial Grand Black Chapter of the British Commonwealth No. 801, ELANOR STAN, hold their Meetings at the same Hall the SECOND MONDAY of Each Month.

Anyone interested should apply at the above Hall. [1401]

## PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

## HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send Home

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY Authorised Mr. FERNANDO EDUARDO D'ALMADA REMEDIOS to Sign our Name Per Procuration.

THE UNION TRADING CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st November, 1923. [1505]

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GERMAIN TUSSEAU is no longer connected with our Firm.

**OH. MEURER GRAUSSADE, TUSSEAU & CIE.** Canton, the 25th of October, 1923. [1492]

## NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & CANTON ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower ALBERT ROAD, Hongkong, on MONDAY, 5th DAY of NOVEMBER, 1923, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st JULY, 1923.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th OCTOBER to 5th NOVEMBER, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, **M. MANUK**, Secretary. Hongkong, 19th October, 1923. [1448]

## THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIFTH GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 10th, and MONDAY, 12th NOVEMBER, 1923, commencing 2.45 p.m., Each Day.

The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right of introducing 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LINSTEAD & DAVIS at \$5 each up to FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9th.

The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. [1488]

## DANCING.

## PALACE HOTEL.

## THE POPULAR JAZZ BAND

## H.M.S. "DESPATCH"

Will Play at the above Hotel on SATURDAY, the 3rd NOVEMBER.

## DANCING—8.15 P.M.

[1514]

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st DAY of OCTOBER, 1923, at 11.30 o'clock in the Forenoon for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

That the name of the Company be changed to "THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED".

SHOULD THE ABOVE RESOLUTION be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the 17th DAY of NOVEMBER, 1923, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming such Resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1923.

By Order of the Board,

**WALTER J. HAWKER**, Secretary. [1410]

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

## DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared in respect of the Financial Year ending on the 31st December, 1923, and will be payable on the 15th NOVEMBER, 1923, as to SEVEN-TENTHS (7/10) CENTS per Share on the "OLD" Shares and as to SIXTY (60) CENTS per Share on the "NEW" Shares (1922 Issue).

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 17th November, 1923, both days inclusive.

For THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

**WALTER J. HAWKER**, Secretary. Hongkong, 31st October, 1923.

Note:—The above-mentioned Interim Dividend of 75 cents per share on the "Old" shares will be paid also to those persons who shall, in accordance with the Scheme for Amalgamation with The Shanghai Hotels, Limited, become Shareholders in this Company.

Note:—It is intended, by reason of the difference made between the "Old" and the "New" shares in the amount of Interim Dividend, to place the "Old" and the "New" shares on the same footing as to future Dividends.

[1507]

## INTIMATIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of NOVEMBER, 1923, at 11 a.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of one Lot of CROWN LAND on New Road from Bowen Road to Wongneichong Gap in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Sq. Feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1	Lot 1510, bounded by New Road to the North, Bowen Road to the East, Wongneichong Gap to the South, and the Colony of Hongkong to the West.	50,120	234	11,500

As per site plan. [1501]

## WANTED.

YOUNG BRITISHER desires SITUATION in Export or Commercial Office, Speaks Cantonese.

Apply Box No. 1504, c/o Daily Press Office. [1504]

## HOUSE TO LET.

NEXT April, for about Six Months, KELLER MANOR, No. 67, Mount KELLET. The House will be for Sale in 1925.

Apply—**PERCY SMITH**, 5, Queen's Road Central. [1491]

## TO LET.

WHOLE GROUND FLOOR and BEST OFFICE ROOMS in 1st Floor of the House, No. 8, DUNDAS STREET. Apply to **SUNG TAI**, No. 1, Queen Street. [1498]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—One Room on Fifth Floor.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. [1498]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STRAY NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "HELEUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 1st November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, abraded, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays within the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th November, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th November, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Hongkong, 1st November, 1923. [1510]

## BOWERN &amp; CO.,

No. 8, MURDER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Members British Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai). Mr. T. W. BOWERN, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers, Incorporated by Royal Charter, London.

EXTRAORDINARY AGENTS AND SHIPBROKERS.

For the Purchase, Sale and Charter of Vessels of any Tonnage, Passenger and/or Cargo, New and/or Old, with delivery China at Very Low Prices.

SAVINGS OPERATORS, MARINE SURVEYORS, AUCTIONEERS, COAL MERCHANTS, FREIGHT BROKERS, METAL MERCHANTS, MACHINERY FOR SALE, New and Old in First Class Condition.

INCORPORATED AND EXPORTERS, SHIP-BROKERS, Members Shanghai Ship-Brokers' Association.

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Catalogues and Price-Lists on application. (Enquiries Welcome)

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## A LING &amp; CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Glass Etching, Sign-Board and Mirror Making, Canton Marble in Various Shades, Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging Undertaken. Telephone Central 1215. 90

## INTIMATION

## OLD

## BROWN

## BRANDY



A genuine after dinner Cognac of excellent bouquet and taste.

SPECIALY SELECTED FOR

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

TELEPHONE 618.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road. London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1923.

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND TARIFF PROTECTION.

It is already clear that one of the main issues in the next general election in Great Britain—whenever it may take place—is whether or not the country shall abandon the Free Trade policy which has been the foundation of its past prosperity in favour of a policy of Protection. World conditions have been revolutionised by the war. The volume of the world's trade has been enormously reduced, and the political conditions prevailing in Europe render a return to pre-war economic conditions impossible, at least for many years to come. Great markets are for the time being practically closed to Great Britain and to other manufacturing countries, and there is increased competition in the countries that offer a market for the goods she exports. Tangible evidence of all this is afforded, of course, in the state of the labour market in Great Britain. Notwithstanding all that has been done to absorb surplus labour by encouraging emigration to the Colonies, and by initiating great public undertakings at an enormous expense to the State, there are still on the unemployment registers of the country something like a million and a quarter names. It is not surprising in the circumstances that we should be hearing a great deal about Tariff Protection as a solution of the problem. It is a subject that has been forced upon the consideration of the Imperial Economic Conference from many quarters and it is probably this fact that has influenced Mr. Baldwin to respond to the call from many of his supporters for "a strong and clear lead on the question." The Prime Minister in a speech delivered at Swansea this week, has publicly advocated a policy of protection as being necessary to avoid any reduction in the standard of life of the masses of the population. Employers and

workers, he declared, should not be unfairly exposed to merciless attack by foreign competitors shielded by high tariffs. A general election fought on this issue will not be lacking in animation.

It should do something to consolidate the Liberal opposition with whom Free Trade is a traditional policy. Mr. Baldwin, however, confidently counts upon support from "orthodox" Labour, because Labour, he says, is naturally Protectionist. A speech by Lord SALISBURY has disclosed that perfect unanimity on the subject does not yet exist in the ranks of the Conservative Party. While his lordship favoured an "anti-dumping" policy, he said he had an open mind on the subject of Protection as a permanent policy connected partly with manufactured articles and food. It is an attitude that widely prevails in Great Britain, and until the Prime Minister formulates his proposals in greater detail that attitude is likely to be preserved. If means can be suggested which give promise of successfully combatting the dumping evil, other than by Protective tariffs, the fight for Protection is likely to be a hard one. A point to be borne in mind is that the question is no longer to be viewed as a national, but rather as an imperial one. The Overseas Premiers at the Economic Conference have been pressing for greater inter-Empire preferences, both tariff and otherwise. General SMUTS has contended that Britain is able to give the Dominions such additional preference regarding a number of articles as to assist tremendously in developing the Empire's resources without departing from the settled fiscal policy of not taxing food-stuffs and essential raw materials. That can only be judged when detailed proposals become available. Meanwhile it has to be borne in mind that the war has had an important influence upon the attitude of the public mind towards this question. It has been frequently affirmed that the Dominions and the Colonies of the Empire can supply all that Great Britain needs in raw materials, and there is no doubt that the war has made the people of Great Britain, and the Empire generally, alive to the need of becoming less dependent upon foreign countries for these supplies. Anything therefore that is proposed in the way of tariffs calculated to promote and stabilise inter-Empire trade is likely to be entertained with far greater sympathy now than at any period in the last forty years. But the people of Great Britain will need to be assured of the fullest reciprocity in the matter of preferences, both tariff and otherwise. For the present all that can be said is that Mr. Baldwin's declaration of policy opens a chapter in the political and economic history of the country which is certain to be interesting as it develops. At the present time he would be a bold man who would attempt to forecast the fate of the issue he proposes to place before the country.

Dr. C. Forsyth returned to the Colony yesterday by the *Empress of Australia*.

Colonel W. A. Blake, C.M.G., D.S.O., has assumed command of the troops in China.

Only three cases of small-pox were notified to the Medical Officer of Health on Thursday.

Mr. M. J. Patell, of Hongkong, has made a gift of X-ray apparatus to the Canton Hospital.

Mr. F. L. Bissell, who has been Deputy Commissioner of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Kowloon, has been transferred to Pakhoi as Acting Commissioner there.

Among the passengers who left yesterday by the P. & O. steamer *Calcutta* were Sir John Oakley, Mrs. A. G. M. Fletcher and children, Mr. F. R. Adams, Mrs. H. R. Buckland.

A Chinese boy was knocked down by one of the Kai Tak Company motor buses on Thursday at Hung Hom. The injured boy was later removed to the Kwong Wai Hospital.

Sir John and Lady Walsham have come out to the East on the P. & O. s.s. *Danubia*. They are proceeding to Shanghai. Sir John Walsham was formerly Inspector of Chinese Labour at Germiston, in the Transvaal.

A Home Paper says:—The engagement of Maj.-Gen. Sir Arlington Chichester and Miss Kathleen Livermore is announced. The bridegroom-elect is sixty years of age, and has seen much service in South Africa and in Hongkong.

Stubbs Road is now open to traffic as far as Barker Road. Pokfulam Road, between the Dairy Farm and Pokfulam, will be cleared in two days' time.

Sir Paul Chater left Southampton on October 2nd, on the Canadian Pacific s.s. *Empress of France*, for Canada en route on his return to Hongkong. Sir Paul is crossing the Pacific on the *Empress of Canada* on which steamer Sir Claud and Lady Severn are travelling.

Opposition is being shown in some quarters to the proposal to award a retiring director of the Manila railway a "yearly payment of \$1,000 for five years" to him or to his personal representatives. It is stated this is a "holding company," and the function of the board would appear to consist largely in receiving and allocating pre-determined amounts accruing from the operating company (in America).

Owing to the quantity of sand and mud piled up on either side of the road round Happy Valley, the Traffic Inspector requests that all motor-cars should proceed round the Valley in the same direction as the tram-cars. At present it is rather dangerous for motor-cars to pass each other when proceeding in opposite directions.

Excellent progress is being made with the rehearsals of the famous Robot Play "R.U.R." by the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club, and much new talent has been discovered. Many novel features are being introduced, and altogether, we learn, the production gives every promise of being one of the Club's most successful efforts. The first performance will be given on Saturday, December 8th at 8.15 p.m.

## FIGHTING ON THE BRITISH BORDER.

GENERAL CHEN CHIUNG MING'S TROOPS CAPTURE NAM TAU.

BORDER LINE COMPLETELY IN THE HANDS OF CHEN.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen's troops have suffered another serious reverse in the fighting which has been proceeding all along the British border for the past few days. Yesterday morning General Chen Chiung Ming's troops captured Nam Tau, which was the last stronghold near the British border remaining in the hands of Sun. With this latest defeat practically the whole of the border of the British Territory now comes into the hands of General Chen Chiung Ming.

On Thursday about thirty to forty stragglers from Dr. Sun's defeated troops made their way to Hongkong either by launch or by junk. On their arrival in the Colony they were taken charge of by the police and returned to Canton by steamer.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## RELEASED LADY MISSIONARIES AWAITING ESCORT.

KAIPEING, November 2nd. The lady missionaries, who arrived at Juchow on Monday, are at present staying there with the missionaries. They are awaiting instructions from General Wu Pei Fu and a reliable escort to bring them out.

Tuli Chang from Kaifeng arrived last night to take the field against the Bandits.

## FRENCH HOSPITAL FOR JAPAN.

MARSEILLES, November 1st. The steamer *Paul Icaut* leaves to-day for the Far East carrying two French doctors who are accompanying the hospital raised for Japan by French subscriptions.

## THE LONDON JAPANESE RELIEF FUND CLOSED.

LONDON, November 1st. The Lord Mayor's Japanese Relief Fund was closed on October 30th. It reached a quarter of a million pounds sterling.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN"]

## DESTITUTE RUSSIANS IN CHINA.

## NOTE FROM DIPLOMATIC BODY.

PEKING, November 1st. The Doyen of the Diplomatic Body has presented a Note to China suggesting that the latter take up with the League of Nations the matter of the relief of the destitute Russians who are now numerous throughout North China.

## PROTECTION OF RAILWAYS.

PEKING, November 1st. According to semi-official reports, Tung Sai Li, Tapan of the Railway Protection Bureau, has drafted a scheme for the protection of the railways against the bandits, which is accompanied by a definition of his own authority in that post.

The reports say that he will not assume his post unless his views regarding the latter are accepted.



## CABLES.

EARLIER CABLES.  
(THROUGH BUTTER'S AGENCY.)IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.  
STATUS OF INDIANS IN THE  
EMPIRE.LONDON, November 1st.  
The text of the speeches at the Imperial Conference on the status of Indians in the Empire has been issued.

Viscount Peel, introducing the subject on October 24th, emphasized that a solution of the problem was essential to the preservation of unity in the Empire. Opinion in India was completely unanimous with regard to the matter, because the Indians regarded the disability under which their countrymen laboured elsewhere in the world as a brand of social inferiority.

Viscount Peel recalled that India had contributed 1,100,000 men and over £200,000,000 to the war. "Sitting there on equal terms with the Dominions and accepted by the League of Nations as one of the eight greatest industrial States in the world, it was the intention and the ambition of Indians to share in the glories of the British Empire. If the opinion of India is to be disregarded now, could Indians be expected to co-operate wholeheartedly in the great work of consolidating the Empire. The scope of the problem, apart from South Africa, was not very great. There were only 3,000 Indians in Australia, 600 in New Zealand and 1,500 in British Columbia.

Viscount Peel reaffirmed what he had stated at the Conference in 1921 with regard to India's complete acceptance of the Dominions' right to determine the composition of their own community. He urged that the Dominions should consider the matter generously with justice and expediency combined with the appeal which would be surely irresistible in time to come, when these disabilities should be specifically removed.

Mr. Sapru said that the most difficult part of his task lay in South Africa, where the problem was most serious. There were 150,000 Indians in South Africa, of whom only a few suffered from severe economic handicaps, and the Union Government were contemplating legislation providing for the compulsory segregation of Indians in the urban areas by restrictions in the ownership and occupation of land.

Dealing with the position of Indians in the Colonies, Mr. Sapru said he hoped that the Colonial Office would be most sympathetic, and would consider the grievances of the Indians in Tanganyika before arriving at a decision. As regards the administration of the "C" mandated territories, Indians could not acquiesce in any position making or likely to make their status inferior to what it was when those territories were administered by Germany.

Referring to the resolution of the Conference of 1921, Mr. Sapru said that there was a growing sentiment in India against migration. "We don't want our nation outside India to appear as a nation of colonies. We have had enough of that."

There was plenty of scope for the energy of Indians in India, and therefore the Dominions need have no fear in that regard. He asked what steps the Dominions, apart from South Africa, had taken to honour the 1921 agreement. He admitted that there were difficulties, but India was absolutely unable to acquiesce in the present position, and therefore he earnestly appealed to them to join him in devising methods intended to give effect to the principle of equality as embodied in the resolution.

Mr. Sapru said that he was fighting the cause of his country as a subject of His Majesty the King, and he was fighting for a place in the King's household. He would not be content with a place in his stable. Indian allegiance to the throne was a real and living thing, and if that allegiance were shaken the foundations of the entire fabric would be shaken, with consequences which it would be difficult to overestimate. The one function of the Imperial Conference was to bring about a good understanding between the units of the Empire and strengthen the ties uniting them. If the Conference failed to achieve that, then it had failed to justify its existence in the eyes of the Empire. Entire frankness was absolutely necessary in order to achieve that end. Indians and the Indian Government had received the Kenya decision with the utmost possible dismay, and they felt that a serious blunder had been made, but he believed that the wise British statesmanship would soon recognize the mistake. Indians and the Indian Government would not accept the decision as final. There were about 1,500,000 Indians now settled elsewhere in the Empire who were subjected in many places to grave political and economic disabilities. He paid a tribute to the Government of New Zealand for treating Indians on a footing of equality, so that Indians could live there as fellow-citizens in honour. The disabilities of the Indians in Australia were also comparatively small, and the Indians there hoped that legislation would soon be passed that would enable them to exercise the franchise, remove the disabilities and regard as invalid the old-age pensions and minor disabilities in Queensland, West Australia and South Australia. He hoped that Mr. Bruce would extend to him the hand of fellowship in that regard. He (Mr. Sapru) was willing to co-operate with Mr. Bruce to devise methods aiming at a solution of these difficulties.

Mr. Sapru then outlined his proposal, that the Dominion Governments concerned and the British Government in the areas under their direct control, such as Kenya and Uganda, should appoint Committees to confer with a Committee which the Government of India would send to the India Office, to explore the avenues how best and how soon the principle of equality as implied by the 1921 resolution might be implemented. In order not to prejudice the enquiry, any pending anti-Indian legislation should be stayed until the report of the Joint Committee is available. He explained that he wanted a Committee appointed by each Dominion within its own borders to confer with the Committee appointed by the Government of India,

which would visit each Dominion. That was his appeal to the Dominions, except South Africa, and to the Imperial Government as regards the Colonies. He urged that this would give time to calm angry passions in India, create a more hopeful feeling in India, enable all of them to bring all forces to bear on a solution of the problem, and to absolutely safeguard the independence of the Dominions.

Mr. Sapru then appealed to General Smuts as a humanitarian to help to raise the status of Indians in South Africa. He also appealed to him as an Imperial statesman who was trying to bring peace into the world. "I am going to exclude from that happy mission his country and mine?" If the Indian problem in South Africa is allowed to fester much longer, it will become a question of foreign policy of such gravity that the unity of the Empire might founder irrevocably upon it.

Mr. Sapru, therefore, earnestly trusted that General Smuts would not refuse to co-operate with him in attempting to discover a solution, and agree to the appointment of a diplomatic agent to be sent by the Indian Government to South Africa to protect Indians there and act as an intermediary between them and the South African Government, and put the Government of India in full possession of the facts relating to Indian nationals.

Referring to the Memorandum which General Smuts had circulated to the Conference, Mr. Sapru said that General Smuts was asking the Dominion Prime Ministers to treat the resolution of the 1921 Conference as a scrap of paper, and to propose an absolutely new resolution with the object of restoring the fullest freedom for each Dominion to pass its own laws regarding the franchise. "Unprecedented right. Whenever they passed a law affecting the allegiance of the subject to the Crown they trod on very dangerous ground."

Mr. Sapru said he believed that the British Empire stood for justice and equality, and he asked would they make a place therein for Indians? Coloured races would never be kept within the Empire forcibly, but by preserving and safeguarding their sentiments. If Indians' aspirations for self-government and equality in the Dominions and Colonies were achieved, India would stand shoulder to shoulder with them through thick and thin.

The Maharajah of Alwar urged that India should be given an assurance of an advancement towards self-government. He was of the opinion that self-government could then be achieved early and smoothly. He eloquently pleaded for the remedying of Indians' grievances in the Dominions and Colonies. He said he believed that the Indian Government would be prepared to enter into a mutual understanding to prevent immigrants flooding the Colonies, and he finally suggested the advisability of allowing India to be called a Dominion.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S REPLY.

The Duke of Devonshire, on behalf of the British Government, accepted in principle Mr. Sapru's request, but he emphasized that the Government could not consent to reconsider the Kenya decision. He pointed out that any questions affecting Indians in the Colonies and Protectorates should, in the first instance, be discussed by the proposed Committee with the Colonial Office, who should then consult any decisions were taken. Subject to a clear understanding in this regard, the Government cordially welcomed the proposal of the representatives of India so far as the Colonies and Protectorates are concerned.

Mr. Mackenzie King emphasized that Canada was most anxious to help towards a solution of the problem. He would be surprised if, in dealing with the question in a spirit of appreciation of each other's difficulties, the Conference of representatives of India and Canada could not work out a thoroughly satisfactory solution.

Mr. Bruce said that in view of the position of Australia and the consideration given to the question, a committee such as had been suggested by Mr. Sapru was not necessary. He promised to consult his colleagues when he returned to Australia in regard to what action could be taken.

Mr. Massey, on behalf of New Zealand, endorsed Mr. Sapru's proposal. General Smuts expressed the opinion that the atmosphere for a solution of the question had become worse during the last two years, and it had undoubtedly become worse in South Africa, partly owing to the visit of Mr. Sapru. While the South African sympathy with Kenya had had a very serious repercussion there on the whole Indian question, he was of the opinion that the Kenya settlement was a wise compromise, but the attitude of the Indian Government in the matter greatly perturbed him, and the whole incident had had a very bad effect on South Africa.

General Smuts emphasized that the difficulties from the African point of view were very great. It was not a question of colour nor inferiority of Indians, but a case of a small community finding itself in danger of being overwhelmed by a much older and more powerful civilisation, and of economic competition with a people with entirely different standards and points of view. There were in South Africa over 6,000,000 natives, 1,500,000 whites, and 100,000 Indians, mostly in Natal. Equal manhood suffrage would mean that the whites in Natal would be swamped by the blacks and the whole position for which they had striven during two centuries would be surrendered. It was a question of the existence of a white South Africa.

No Government could tamper with the position of the Indians, but he was not entitled to dictate to other Dominions with regard to what they did in their own areas.

Mr. Sapru, replying, said he hoped that if India decided to send a Committee to Australia to submit the Indians' case to Mr. Bruce, he would not refuse to accept that Committee.

## MR. SAPRU'S REPLY TO GENERAL SMUTS.

Replying to General Smuts, Mr. Sapru declared that there could not be two kinds of citizenship, a higher and a lower, in the Empire. "When I go to your country and satisfy the requirements of the franchise law, you have no right to tell me because I am an Indian subject of His Majesty, that I am not entitled to exercise my parliamentary rights."

Viscount Peel emphasized that the statements of the Duke of Devonshire and the Dominion Premier showed there was no general ban against Indians in the Empire. They were not placed in an inferior status all over the Empire. Such disabilities as they suffered were not based on colour or racial groups. He was of the opinion that the position of Indians within the Empire had made a very notable advance in the Conference, and he suggested that Mr. Sapru should not press his resolution, because some members might be indisposed to vote for it because they thought the method proposed was unnecessary and undesirable, and such a vote might create a totally false impression in India.

Mr. Baldwin, winding up the debate, said he hoped the Indian delegation would feel as he felt, that the discussions had been very helpful and encouraging. There had been not merely goodwill and an earnest attempt to meet India's wishes as far as possible, but definite results due to a growing sense of partnership of all the peoples and races owing common allegiance to the Crown. The magnitude of India's contribution to the common world was being increasingly realized, and the Conference could congratulate itself on what it had effected.

Referring to the memorandum mentioned earlier by Mr. Sapru, General Smuts denied the description of it as subtle; on the contrary he declared it was a truism that all he had said therein was that there was one British citizenship over the whole Empire but it was a profound mistake to derive rights of franchise from such citizenship. He contended that the franchise did not depend upon British citizenship. Only in India was this position not understood. In illustration of this argument he said he did not think an Australian coming to South Africa should claim the franchise as a matter of course. He thought where there was a distinction between British citizenship and the exercise of political rights carried into actual practice, as it was in South Africa, no Dominion natives or Indians not getting those rights should regard it as an indignity or reflection.

## LATEST CABLES.

## DOMINION PREMIERS THANKED BY INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, November 1st.

At the conclusion of the proceedings the Maharajah of Alwar warmly thanked the Dominion Premiers for what had been done on behalf of Indians in all the Dominions except South Africa. He declared that the British Empire was not such a dark patch on the star of the Indians as some believed and said he was of the opinion now that goodwill and co-operation were prevailing on all sides, that this difficult problem will be set at rest so that India will be able to turn her mind to her own domestic problems and work out her salvation as a loyal and integral part of the Empire.

Mr. Sapru said he also felt confident that Indians thought the Empire would derive new hopes and encouragement from the Dominions' attitude. He paid special tribute to the support and encouragement received from Viscount Peel, who had identified himself with the Indian cause.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## THE LIQUOR BELT.

## COMMENT ON THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TREATY.

LONDON, November 1st.

In connection with the Anglo-American negotiations with regard to the right to search a ship for liquor outside the three-mile limit, it is understood that Britain has agreed to the American proposal that British vessels shall be liable to search within twelve miles of American shores, but the three-mile limit shall continue in force in other respects. A draft of the proposed treaty does not specify the limit of search, and provides that the United States for the first time shall recognize the three-mile limit in all other matters, and that British ships shall be allowed to carry spirits in American waters under seal.

New York, November 1st.

Commenting on the proposed Anglo-American treaty granting an American right to search up to the twelve-mile limit, the N. Y. Herald says it is a happy way out of an awkward situation, and Congress has only to exempt foreign shipping from the operation of the Volstead Law and the wrong done to foreign nations will be righted. The Morning World says the treaty will end two scandals, namely the irritating attempt to impose the American prohibition laws on foreign peoples, and the rum-running under the British flag, but there is nothing elevating in the thought that the right thing will be done not because it is right but because each Government is able to get something in exchange.

## LATEST CABLES.

## SOVIET AND FOREIGN CURRENCIES.

## IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ABROGATED.

Moscow, November 1st.

Restrictions on the private import of foreign currencies have been abrogated.

## LATEST CABLES.

## THE PROTECTION ISSUE.

## NATIONAL LIBERAL VIEW.

LONDON, November 1st.

The National Liberal view of Mr. Baldwin's proposals was voiced by Mr. McCurdy at a conference of National Liberals at Westminster. He expressed the opinion that the general election would not be later than January. He complained that the paucity of details of the Premier's intentions created uncertainty which in itself would tend to increase unemployment. He described tariffs as a blind, futile remedy for foreign competition and advocated raising the level of production by increasing demand in the Home markets. He declared it would not help matters by imposing fresh clogs and fetters on the importation of food and raw materials.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## LABOUR OPPOSED TO PROTECTION.

LONDON, November 1st.

Labour's considered reply to Mr. Baldwin has been issued in the form of a resolution adopted by a joint meeting of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress and the Labour Party, calling upon all the Labour organisations and their members to assist to the utmost the specious arguments for protection, and to press on the electorate Labour's policy of work and wages, with provision for adequate maintenance for reserves of industry, to be secured by international reconstruction and co-operation, national reorganisation and development, and putting into operation Labour's general programme to meet the crying social and economic ills, as the only real alternative to protection.

## LATEST CABLES.

## A GERMAN TRICK?

## DEFECTIVE CLOTH MEASURES.

LONDON, November 1st.

The Bradford Chamber of Commerce is drawing the attention of the Board of Trade Overseas Trade Department to complaints from Japan and South America to the effect that cloth delivered in less in width than it purported to be. In regard to this matter it has been discovered that the cloth of one firm to which a complaint was made, was using a steel tape-measure made in Germany which was an inch wrong to the yard; so that the measure, which was marked 36 inches, actually measured 37.

The opinion is held that this is a German trick with the object of discrediting British goods.

## U.S. IMMIGRATION RUSH.

## ALL QUOTAS FOR 1923 EXHAUSTED.

NEW YORK, November 1st.

The November immigration rush has broken all records. Twenty-three thousand immigrants arrived to-day, exhausting the 1923 quotas for all countries.

## U.S. GRAIN FREIGHTS.

## RAILWAY EXECUTIVES NOT IN FAVOUR OF SUGGESTED REDUCTIONS.

WASHINGTON, November 1st.

The committee of the Railway Executives have announced their inability to accede to Mr. Coolidge's suggestion to reduce freight rates. They contend that a reduction would be ineffective, because the Canadian railways would immediately meet it by cutting rates from the seaboard.

## MEDICAL RESEARCH.

## NEW CANADIAN-AMERICAN ORGANIZATION.

TORONTO, November 1st.

An influential list of Canadian and American sponsors are behind an organization styled the Banting Medical Research Foundation, which will be run on the lines of the National Medical Research Institute in England and which will operate a fund of \$1,000,000. The first contribution comes from Professor Banting who has subscribed \$10,000 dollars from his share of the Nobel prize.

## ZEPPELIN MANUFACTURE.

## RIGHTS ACQUIRED BY GOODYEAR COMPANY.

AKRON, Ohio, November 1st.

The Goodyear Rubber Company announces the purchase of all patents and rights of manufacture with regard to Zeppelin airships.

## EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN PERSIA.

Moscow, November 1st.

Severe earthquake shocks have been experienced at Morigan, South Azerbaijan.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL CO LOAN.

LONDON, November 1st.

It is understood that the underwriting is now progressing of a £3,500,000 five per cent. debenture loan for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, issued at 95 and redeemable 1930-40.

## LATEST CABLES.

## REPARATIONS WRANGLE.

## AMERICA CONCERNED REGARDING M. POINCARÉ'S ATTITUDE.

WASHINGTON, November 1st.

Concern is occasioned in official quarters by the statements attributed to Mr. Poincaré, indicating a desire to restrict severely the scope of the reparations inquiry. It is stated authoritatively that if France insists on a formula preventing a full enquiry as to Germany's capacity to pay, the success of the present negotiations will be seriously jeopardised.

## LONDON POLITICAL CIRCLES NOT ALARMED.

LONDON, November 1st.

It is reported from Paris that the French reply to the British Note regarding the convocation of the Reparations Conference, stipulates that the enquiry should be limited to Germany's present capacity to pay, and thus not reopen the question of total indebtedness. It is believed that this is the point which has aroused anxiety in America, but political circles in London are by no means alarmed in view of the announcement that negotiations at London and Paris are being continued.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## M. POINCARÉ CONDEMNS GERMAN POLICY.

PARIS, November 1st.

In a speech at Nevers, M. Poincaré again charged Germany with organising bankruptcy, though her resources were immense. He said they were witnessing the last spasms of resistance in the Ruhr. The German officials were returning to duty and the railways were offering their services wholesale though only 37,000 had been reinstated because Germany had not surrendered the essential rolling stock. The industrialists were coming one after the other to negotiate a resumption of deliveries in kind. Coal and tonnage were ensured to France gratuitously, and were increasing daily. They were beginning to receive the reward of their efforts. It therefore was not the moment to change their line of action, and they would not change it. He concluded by reiterating the reservations with regard to the proposed committee of experts. "What an injustice and peril it would be if Germany were freed from a portion of her debt and a few years later reappeared, restored and enriched, to humiliate and crush us!" They would not let the Treaty be touched.

## ITALY SUPPORTS BRITAIN.

ROME, November 1st.

Italy is supporting the British proposal for a joint Allied invitation to the United States to participate in finding a solution of the reparations problem.

## ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

## DECISIONS.

## IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

LONDON, November 1st.

The Economic Conference has adopted resolutions tending to secure Imperial uniformity in imports and bills of lading patents and reciprocal enforcement of judgments rendering Empire Governments engaging in trade in any other part of the Empire amenable to the same taxation and other liabilities as private trading bodies. The Conference also agreed to open negotiations with the object of securing reciprocal extension of this practice with foreign countries.

## EMPIRE EXCHANGES.

## EXPERTS HOLDING A CONFERENCE.

LONDON, November 1st.

The committee appointed by the Imperial Economic Conference to inquire into the question of Empire exchanges has begun to take evidence. The committee is a very representative one, and contains a number of experts on monetary questions, thus ensuring an authoritative examination of the subject. Britain and all the Protectorates are represented. Sir Charles Addis is among the British representatives, while Sir James Stevenson represents the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. The committee must report to the Conference while the latter is in being, therefore it must work quickly, but in view of the highly technical character of the inquiry, the number of competent witnesses is small, the committee should be able to report soon.

## MASONIC MEMORIAL TO WASHINGTON.

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, Nov. 1st.

President Coolidge, members of the Cabinet, diplomats, and leading Masonic officials witnessed the laying of the corner stone of the Masonic national memorial to George Washington. It will be in the form of a Greek temple, which will be the repository for Washington relics.

## THE CENTENARY OF "RUGGER".

## MEMORIAL MATCH AT RUGBY SCHOOL.

LONDON, November 1st.

In honour of the centenary of the Rugby game, a match between combined English-Welsh and Scottish-Irish teams was played in Rugby School close, which was filled by Rugby football Notabilities of several generations. The close holds two thousand spectators, and enough applications for tickets were received to fill the space several times. There was glorious weather.

The result was—England and Wales beat Scotland and Ireland by 21 points to 18.

## INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

ANTWERP, November 1st.

In an international "soccer" match England and Belgium drew with two goals each.

## THE FINANCES OF CHINA.

## A SPEECH BY SIR C. ADDIS.

Mr. B. T. B. Boothby, M.I.C.E., Engineering-in-Chief of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, was entertained at dinner at Claridge's Hotel, London, on October 30th, by the Directors of the British and Chinese Corporation. There were present: Sir Charles Addis, K.C.M.G., in the chair, Mr. Chao-Hsin Chu, Chinese Chargé d'Affaires, Sir Edmund Wyldere-Smith and Messrs. A. H. Collinson, O.B.E., F. Grove, O.B.E., D. Landale, W. E. Leveson, H. Middleton, E. R. Morris, A. R. Patin, O.S.A. Sandburg, O.B.E., Leo Smith, Lieut.-Col. J. J. Thompson, Wei Cheng Chen, and H. G. Woodhead.

In proposing his health Sir Charles Addis alluded to the anxious time which Mr. Boothby has spent in charge of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, a line running through the disturbed districts of the province of Kwangtung, and subject, consequently, to considerable interference at the hands of the military forces. He expressed the hope that better conditions would prevail in the future, not only in Kwangtung, but throughout China, and referred, as an indication of the growing desire in China for a settled administration, to the appointment by the Chinese Government of a Commission to examine the financial situation. The Commission would make proposals with regard to funding the floating debt, to meeting the annual deficit, to the adoption of a Budget, to apportioning the revenue between the Provinces and the Central Government, improving the administration of communications, etc. The Commission is to be under the chairmanship of Dr. W. W. Yen, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, and will include the present Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Finance and Communications, the Inspector-General of Customs, the Associate Chief Inspector of Salt Revenue (Sir Ernest Wilson), and representatives of the Peking Bankers' Association. There would also be as honorary members certain ex-officials, Parliamentary representatives, Mr. G. Padoux, the Financial Adviser, with four Chinese bankers and the representatives of the Four Groups comprising the China Consortium as advisers.

## THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

## ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Mr. Baldwin, in his opening speech at the meeting of the Imperial Economic Conference held at 10, Downing-street, on October 1st, said:

It will be remembered that when the last Imperial Conference was held, in 1921, the chief question with regard to Imperial defence under consideration was the future of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and its bearing on the relations of the British Empire with the United States. It was during these discussions, which extended over several days, that the invitation from the President of the United States for a Conference on Disarmament was received. The Conference on Limitation of Armament assembled in Washington in November, 1921. I do not think I exaggerate if I say that the results achieved exceeded our most sanguine anticipations.

It may not be out of place to remind you that these results included—(1) Treaty for the Limitation of Naval Armaments; (2) Quadruple Pacific Treaty; (3) Nine-Power Treaty regarding China; (4) Nine-Power Treaty regarding Chinese Customs Tariff; (5) Treaty for the protection of the lives of neutrals and non-combatants at sea in time of war and to prevent the use in war of noxious gases and chemicals; (6) Many supplementary resolutions and declarations. The ratification of the Quadruple Pacific Treaty has now been completed, and thereupon the agreement concluded between Great Britain and Japan in 1911 automatically terminated.

We have all been deeply moved by the news of the recent earthquake in the East, and I am sure you will wish me to express our profound sympathy with our faithful Ally in the terrible calamity which has befallen her, and our recognition of the brave spirit in which she has met it.

General Smuts (South Africa), replying, said:—You were right, Prime Minister, in pointing out what was achieved with regard to the Washington Conference. That Conference marked greater advance for peace than any other Conference, which has been held after the war. In that sense the last Imperial Conference became very fruitful. I hope that this Conference will be as fruitful.

## ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

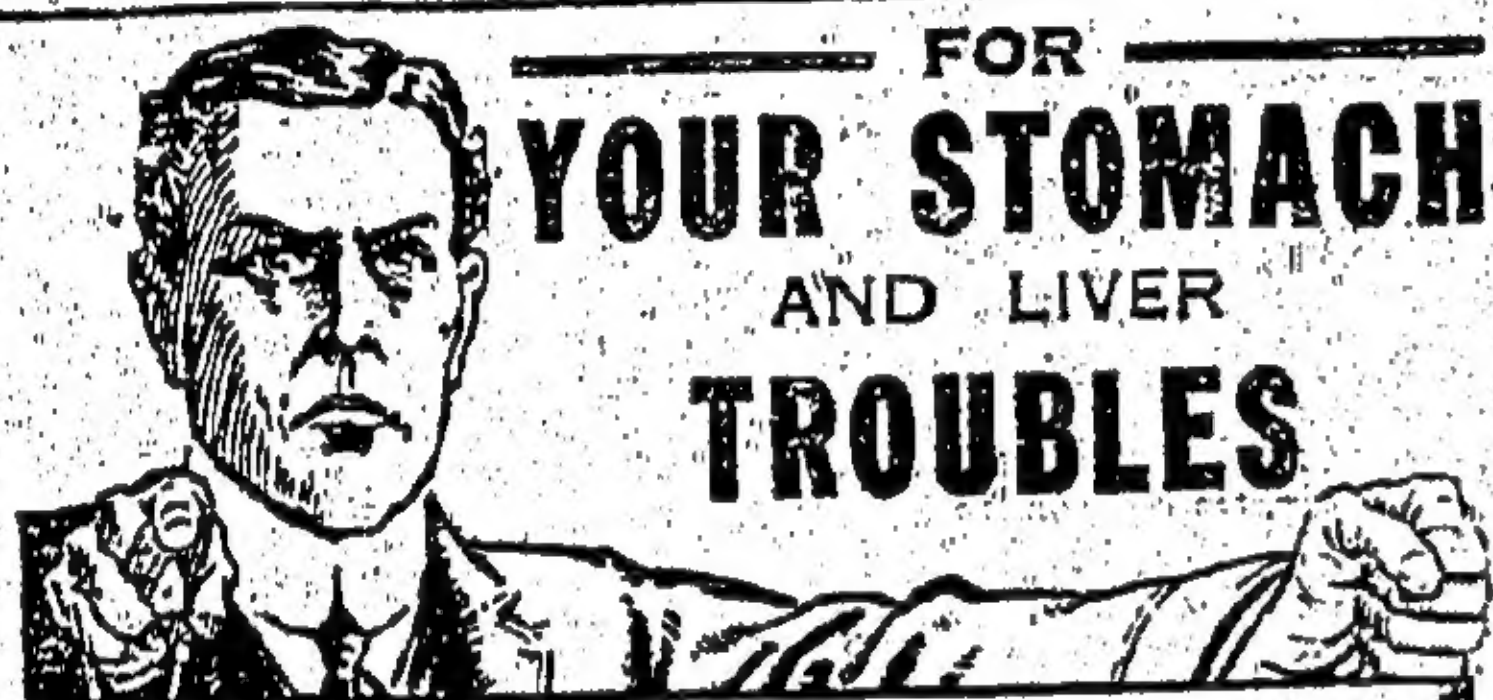
## INTERESTS OF THE CROWN COLONIES.

At the Imperial Economic Conference the interests of the Colonies and Protectorates are represented by the Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, M.P. (Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, assisted by Sir James Stevenson, K.C.M.G., and Sir Gilbert Grindle, K.C.M.G., C.B.).

In order to assist him, Mr. Ormsby-Gore invited the following to form an Advisory Committee:—Sir Frederick James, K.B.E., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements. Dr. J. C. Maxwell, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Gold Coast. Sir Edward Davson (British Guiana and West Indies). Mr. de Pass (Jamaica). Mr. J. H. Batty (Joint West Africa Committee). Sir Sydney Henn, K.B.E., M.P. (Joint East African Board). Sir Charles Bots (Ceylon Association). Sir Ernest Black, K.C.M.G. (Association of British Malaya). Mr. Ben Morgan (British Empire Producers' Organisation). Mr. L. Souchon, C.B.E. (Manitoba).



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SCOTCHThe "Peg"  
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for its mellow flavor, and still maintains  
a world wide identical quality.FOR  
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AND LIVER  
TROUBLES**For your pains after eating, flatulence, headaches, acidity,  
biliousness and constipation, take the ideal tonic, Mother  
Seigel's Syrup. For nearly half a century it has been the re-  
liable family medicine in hundreds of thousands of homes for  
the prevention and relief of stomach and liver troubles, and as  
a ready means of recovering and maintaining good health.  
Mother Seigel's Syrup contains the medicinal extracts of more  
than ten different roots, barks and leaves, which have, in com-  
bination, a remarkably beneficial effect upon the organs of  
digestion, toning the stomach, stimulating the liver and  
regulating the action of the bowels. Test it yourself.TAKE MOTHER  
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WHAT NOVELISTS EARN  
TELLERS OF STORIES COMMAND  
LARGE PUBLIC.Contrary to popular belief, novelists  
as a class are both hard-working and  
poor. Dr. Johnson and Anthony Trollope  
declared with the utmost emphasis that  
no man ever wrote except for money;  
that is to say, every man who writes a  
novel hopes to be paid at least adequately  
for his labour. But not one published  
novel has ever earned its author £20.As a matter of fact, only a writer of  
peculiar and special gifts can make a  
good living from his pen. Mere "clever-  
ness" counts for little. The ability to  
tell a story is rare, but it is only the  
tellers of stories that command a large  
public.Intellectuals used to regard Charles  
Garvice, with amused contempt, but they  
would have given their ears for his gift  
of building up and developing plots.  
Garvice was not a great writer, but he  
was a born spinner of yarns. And if you  
look down a list of our best-sellers you  
will see that all of them, without excep-  
tion, concentrate on the story and nothing  
but the story.What does a "best-seller" make?  
Like all sensible authors, he contracts  
with his publisher on a royalty basis.  
On every copy of his novel he gets  
25 per cent. of the published price. On  
a 7s. 6d. book he receives 1s. 10½d. If he  
sells 30,000 copies he nets just under  
£5,000.But this is only a part of his earnings.  
There are, in addition, the American  
sales, the serial rights film and dramatic  
rights, and cheap popular editions.It will go hard with a best-seller if he  
does not clear £5,000 from a single novel.  
If he is industrious and productive he  
will write two a year; he would like to  
write three, but he dare not do so for  
fear of spoiling his market. The public  
soon wearies of a writer whose name it  
too often hears.But there are very few novelists who  
make £10,000 a year. Twenty? No.  
Fifteen? Well, hardly. Say ten? Nev-  
ertheless there are from 30 to 40 who make  
considerably more than £1,000. Many of  
the remainder earn scarcely a living.  
George Gissing, now regarded as a clas-  
sic, was glad for many years to receive  
£20 for each of his long novels. Henry  
James, a still greater writer, tried to  
write plays because his novels brought  
so little grist to the mill.Still, in the vast majority of cases  
genius and even talent quickly get their  
reward. A writer of stories must be  
either very great or very small who can-  
not earn £700 or £800 a year.And so keen are publishers and critics  
on discovering new talent that it is  
doubtful if there is to-day any writer of  
great gifts languishing in obscurity.

## LADY LABOUR CHAIRMAN

Mrs. Margaret Bondfield, one of the  
best-known women workers in the Labour  
movement, both on the trade union and  
the political sides of its activities, was  
elected chairman of the General Labour  
Council of the Trades Union Congress  
on September 26th. Mrs. Bondfield will  
thus have the distinction of being the first  
woman president of the Trades Union  
Congress, since the office to which she  
has been appointed automatically carries  
with it the presidency of the 1924 Con-  
gress.Mrs. Bondfield, who is secretary of the  
Women's Section of the General Workers'  
Union, came into prominence in the trade  
union movement some twenty years ago  
as an organizer of the Shop Assistants'  
Union, and from that time to the present  
she has steadily consolidated her position.  
In addition to being an attractive plat-  
form speaker, she possesses the useful  
qualities of being a first-rate organizer  
and a capable negotiator in industrial  
disputes. She was actively associated  
with the late Miss Mary McArthur (Mrs.  
Anderson) with the Women's Trade Union  
League, of which the late Lady Dilke  
was founder. Later Miss Bondfield was  
one of the founders of the "Women  
Workers' Federation," which, about three  
years ago, was amalgamated with the  
General Workers' Union, of which she  
became the chief woman secretary. She  
is chairman of the Women's Joint Indus-  
trial Council, was a delegate to the Wash-  
ington Convention, and has also been a  
deputy to the conference of the Inter-  
national Labour Office at Geneva. Mrs.  
Bondfield has also actively identified her-  
self with the International Trade Union  
movement, and has been a delegate to the  
meetings at Amsterdam and elsewhere.  
Politically Miss Bondfield has for years  
been a member of the Independent  
Labour party, is a Socialist, and has  
twice unsuccessfully contested Northamp-  
ton as a Labour candidate.Mrs. Bondfield has served six years on  
the General Labour Council, having first  
been elected at the Congress of 1917. She  
was president of the Labour Women's  
Conference at Leamington in 1922.FACE A SIGHT  
WITH ERUPTIONSDaughter Could Not  
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daughter's nose. It was of a wet  
nature and soon spread all over her  
face. You could not put a pin point  
between the eruptions. She could  
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itching and her face was a sight."  
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we could see an improvement. When  
we had used one box of Cuticura  
Ointment with the Cuticura Soap,  
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son, 7, Mann St., Downside St.,  
Hallowell, Leeds, Eng.Use Cuticura for all other purposes.  
Soap 1s. Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold  
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London, E.C. 4. Also for sale by all chemists and druggists.  
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RESIDENCE, FARMING, TRAVEL.The Union of South Africa is of  
interest to Europeans in the Far East.  
If they are retiring on pension, there  
are many pleasant South African  
towns in which to live. If they seek  
a career, and have a moderate  
capital, there is scope in South Africa  
for planters and farmers. And for  
those in need of a holiday, the country  
is famed as a travel and health resort.The climate is equable. It is  
sunny but temperate, being neither  
so inclement in winter as that of  
Northern Europe, nor so enervating  
in summer as that of the East. It is  
a genial, wholesome climate in which  
Europeans thrive.The rougher work in South Africa  
is done by coloured labourers, and  
domestics. Educational facilities are  
good, the young can now take their  
University degrees in South Africa.  
The larger towns are modernly  
equipped, and many of the smaller  
ones are very congenial residentially.  
There are numerous resorts—moun-  
tain, river and marine, for an occa-  
sional change. Sport is plentiful.  
The cost of living and income tax-  
ation compare favourably with those  
elsewhere.In short the Union of South Africa  
is an uncommonly attractive country.  
Full particulars may be obtained  
from the Publicity Agent, Office of the  
High Commissioner for the Union  
of South Africa, Trafalgar Square,  
London, W.C. 2. Specific requirements.Rubber Cushion  
Clasps Cannot  
Tear the HoseThe rubber cushion clasp holds  
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ber and that is an exclusive fea-  
ture found only in the**PARIS  
GARTERS**grip the hose so surely—so se-  
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convenience to the wearer or  
possibility of tearing the hose.  
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reasons why Paris Garters are so  
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men, the whole world over—and  
the other four reasons are just as  
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more than apt to disappoint you,  
and you can avoid that by taking  
care. All haberdashers sell Paris  
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clips and in either cotton or silk.  
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## CANADIAN PACIFIC

TO

## MANILA.

Commencing with the arrival from Vancouver of the  
"Empress of Russia," 25th March, the Canadian Pacific will  
inaugurate a New Service between Hongkong and Manila by  
the Steamers "Empress of Russia" and "Empress of Asia."Leaving Hongkong regularly on the Wednesday after  
arrival from Vancouver the Steamers will arrive at Manila,  
Friday Morning, leave Manila Saturday Evening and arrive  
back in Hongkong, Monday Morning 7 a.m.

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Karlsruhe	Park Hotel	Nikko	Omori Hotel
Mikasa Hotel	Miyajima	Kanaya Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel
Mampel Hotel	Miyajima Hotel	Nikko Hotel	Tsukiji-Senryoku Hotel
Kobe	Miyazaki	Osaka	Yokohama
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Shanghai	Yamato Hotel
Shanghai Station Hotel	Yamato Hotel

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Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Dairen	Yamato Hotel
Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Hochigawa	Yamato Hotel
Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel
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Hindenburg	12,250 tons	16th November.
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	End of December.
*Schoer	12,300 tons	1st half of January, 1924.
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	1st half of February.

**HOMEWARD** for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Departure
*Adolf von Bayer	9,000 tons	24th November, 1923.
Hindenburg	12,250 tons	Calling at Manila.
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	
*Schoer	12,300 tons	
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	

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## CHRISTIANITY AND CIVIC LIFE.

### SLUMS AND SUNDAY GAMES.

At the Church of England Conference at Plymouth on September 27th, "The Christian Ideal and Civic Life" were discussed.

Mr. R. Kennedy-Cox, Warden of the Dockland Settlement, described the views of slum dwellers on the Christian ideal, and also on the civic life. Bringing the slums and overtopping the publichouses in the locality where he worked were a large number of imposing parish churches. The slum-dweller certainly did not picture Jesus Christ as dwelling in one of these Houses of God adjoining his slum. They were there from the slum-dweller's point of view for semi-official and necessary occasions, such as marriages, where young men and women were perfectly married off in batches by third priests after a series of early celebrations at great feasts. They were there also for baptisms, churching, and funerals; also they afforded a most welcome haven for parents to send their masses of children to for Sunday-school purposes on the seventh day. All these functions, to the uneducated mind, symbolised officialdom, and to a large extent they had begun to regard their church in much the same way as they regarded their labour exchange. This horrible erroneous idea of the function of the Church of Jesus Christ had definitely taken root in the slum-dweller's mind. That from these buildings should radiate out a blazing ray of Christ's hope had never entered their minds. Men looked for a message, they looked for a leader, but they were ceasing to look for both of these from the Church. Why did these men regard the Church with such indifference, without even the compliment of hostility? What became of the thousands of Sunday school boys who had grown up into working lads? Did they find them kneeling at the altar week by week or month by month? The vast majority of them were in bed or in shirt sleeves dreaming of the football field and the race-course. Who was to blame? He did not blame them. How could he? They were straight, honest, moral lads in themselves. One must blame someone for letting them drift into this state, for repelling them, for killing their warm-hearted interest. Men were actually beginning to ask: Is it a live Church or a dead Church—this our Established Church? Thank God there was life, and where there was life there was an abundant harvest. In all his varied experience in prison work and at the London Docks with boys, lads, and men of all types and ages, he could not remember ever encountering a single one who did not in his heart of hearts not only admire, but also reverence Jesus Christ. Strange to say this feeling was one of their great stumbling blocks in getting young men to come forward for confirmation, this wonderful pathetic feeling which they had of being unworthy to approach or attempt to follow so beautiful a character.

### FROM CHURCH TO FOOTBALL.

Nothing would repel the ordinary healthy man or boy so forcibly as the feeling that the Church disapproved of some action of his which he was intensely interested in. They, who knew the appalling lack of playing fields in our great cities, and the enormous numbers of boys and men who regularly wished to use them, realised that a big percentage of these men were forced to play their weekly game on Sundays. They also remembered in the past how the wide streets were filled, Sunday after Sunday, with men playing "pitch and toss" and boys learning for the first time the fatal fascination of gambling, and they began to see how healthy, clean Sunday games could be organised by a kindly and sympathetic Church and become a splendid and welcome thing. Surely they did not fear Sunday games as rivals! The spreading of the worship of God was not brought about by prohibitions—its value lay in its free choice. His own organisation frankly sent for representatives of all those men and lads who expressed a wish to use their fifteen football grounds on Sundays, and said to them: "If this thing is to be it must be a recognised thing and no hole in the corner business. Do you wish to cut Church altogether, or are you anxious to combine the two, which up to now has seemed rather difficult?" Of course, they all said that it was a large percentage of them were sincerely anxious to combine the two. They were given their choice—a service on the football ground just before the games started or the same sort of service at any hour which they might choose in their own little war memorial church. They chose the latter and selected an hour, and from that day, week by week, a stream of young men with little black bags and football boots tied on outside came steadily to the church. They were more attentive and more regular than the ordinary regular church-goer, but he was quite sure that the neighbours a few streets away said, "Look at these young men off to football again; I wouldn't mind betting they never go inside a church year in, year out." So much for their judgment of others. (Hear, hear.)

Mrs. Hudson Lyall, a prominent member of the London County Council, and an opponent of Sunday games, said perhaps the greatest condemnation of the Churches at the moment was the disrespect for public life, national or local, and the low opinion held by most people of public men. The fact that public life and Christianity were as far apart as the poles was the fault of Churchpeople themselves, and it must be altered. Churchpeople should therefore use their votes and be interested in local government, themselves serve as guardians or councillors, have a large outlook of Christian citizenship. (Cheers.)

### NEW MACHINE-GUN.

Successful trials have just been made in the Swiss Army with a new light machine-gun made by the Federal Arms factory. This weapon weighs only four or five pounds more than the ordinary infantry rifle, which it much resembles. Its magazine holds thirty rounds, and it is capable of firing at the rate of 450 rounds per minute. From sixteen to twenty-four of these machine-guns will be allotted to every infantry battalion.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—4th November, 1923, 23rd Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion (8 a.m.); Children's Service (10 a.m.); Hymns, 234, 235, 98; Matins (11 a.m.); Responses, Psalms, Venite, No. 19 (Lupton); Psalms, 110, 135; Te Deum; Smart in F. Benedicite, No. 14 (Jacobs); Hymns, 538, 437.

M.B.—Psalms 110, verses 1, 5 in union.  
Psalms 135, verses 3, 4, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21 in union.  
Holy Communion (12 noon); Evensong (6 p.m.); Responses, Psalms, 137, 138, 139; Magnificat. Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Harbury; Hymns, 240, 423, 439 (2nd Tune). [115]

Union Church (Kowloon Road).—Sunday Services, November 4th, 1923. Harvest Festival and Hospital Sunday. Completion of Electrical Installation. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Hymns: 891, 141, 689, 578. Anthem. "O Lord have Mercy on Us and Thy Works." Evening Service at 8 p.m. Hymns: 83, 38, 141, 692, 571. Preacher at both Services:—Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. Collections for Hospitals. Men's Meeting at 3.30. Address by Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. Subject: The Happy Valley. [189]

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Macdonnell Road (below Bowen Road Tram Station).—Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 6.45 p.m. [193]

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 2nd

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.85	29.98	29.95
Temperature	87	69	76
Humidity	85	40	78
Wind Direction	NNE	NNE	NE
Force	3	5	3
Weather	C	b	B
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 1st—83  
Lowest open-air Temperature on 2nd—68

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HAIPHONG via HOIKOW	"LEESANG"	Saturday, 3rd Nov., 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Saturday, 3rd Nov., 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHUNSHANG"	Tuesday, 6th Nov., D.L.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"CHAKSANG"	Tuesday, 6th Nov., 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Tuesday, 6th Nov., 2 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Wednesday, 7th Nov., D.L.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TUNGSHING"	Friday, 9th Nov., D.L.
MANILA	"MINGSANG"	Friday, 9th Nov., 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"LOKSANG"	Sunday, 11th Nov., D.L.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Monday, 12th Nov., 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TAISANG"	Wednesday, 14th Nov., D.L.

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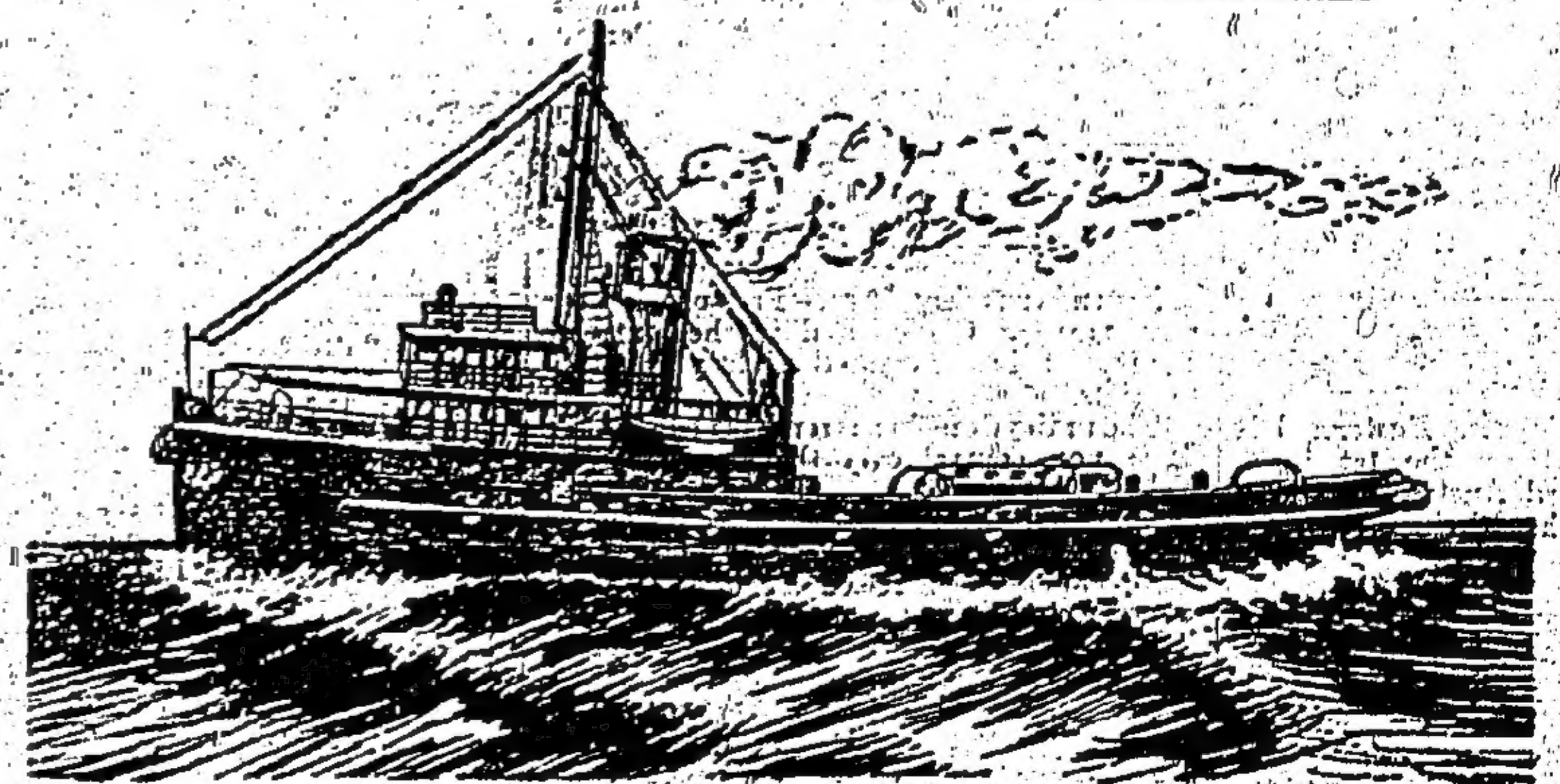
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"GLEN GARRY"	2nd Nov.	"GLEN GARRY"	7th Nov.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLEN APP"	17th Nov.	"GLEN APP"	22nd Nov.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENAMORE"	25th Nov.	"GLENAMORE"	30th Nov.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENMARTINSHIRE"	3rd Dec.	"GLENMARTINSHIRE"	8th Dec.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLEN TARA"	10th Dec.	"GLEN TARA"	15th Dec.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENARVONSHIRE"	17th Dec.	"GLENARVONSHIRE"	22nd Dec.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

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"CITY OF KASACHI"	4th December	Marseilles & London.
"CITY OF PARIS"	2nd January	Do.
"CITY OF CANTERBURY"	21st February	Do.
"CITY OF YORK"	30th March	Do.
"CITY OF CAIRO"	18th April	Do.

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"TEUCER"	via Suez Canal	18th Nov.
"AJAX"	via Suez Canal	25th Nov.
"CITY OF CORINTH"	via Suez Canal	4th Dec.

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PORTHOS	—	—	28th Nov.
ANGOR	5th Oct.	7th Nov.	11th Dec.
GRAMBORD	19th Oct.	22nd Nov.	25th Dec.
PAUL LECAT	2nd Nov.	9th Dec.	8th Jan. 1924
ANDRE LEBON	18th Nov.	30th Dec.	22nd Jan.
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"SICILIA"	8,813	14th Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MALWA"	10,941	16th Nov.	Mars., Gib., London & Antwerp.
"RYANZA"	7,023	24th Nov.	Mars., Gib., London & Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,063	30th Nov.	Mars., Gib., London & Antwerp.
"BOUDAN"	6,886	13th Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & R'dam.
"DIVANHA"	8,092	14th Dec.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"KANSAR-I-HIND"	11,430	28th Dec.	Mars., Gib., London & Antwerp.

1924.

"KHIVA"	9,097	11th Jan.	(MARSEILLES & LONDON via Usual Ports of Call.)
"MACEDONIA"	11,030	28th Jan.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	8th Feb.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	22nd Feb.	do.
"FARMALA"	9,068	7th March	do.
"NALDERA"	15,993	21st March	do.
"KHIVER"	9,014	4th April	do.
"CHINA"	7,953	18th April	do.
"KALYAN"	9,063	2nd May	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	16th May	do.
"KHIVA"	9,097	30th May	do.

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"JAPAN"	6,053	14th Nov.	do.
"TANDA"	6,956	6th Dec.	do.

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"EASTERN"	4,000	6th Nov., 9 a.m.	Moji & Kobe.
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"KANSAR-I-HIND"	11,430	17th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SODAY"	9,067	30th Nov.	Shanghai.
"KHIVA"	9,097	1st Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,030	15th Dec.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	29th Dec.	do.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION  
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—via Singapore  
Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU"	Monday, 12th Nov.	Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.
"RIO DE JANEIRO SANTOS, & BUENOS AIRES"	Friday, 30th Nov.	Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.
"BOMBAY"	Sunday, 4th Nov.	Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.
"CELEBES MARU" (Calls at Penang)	Tuesday, 20th Nov.	Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.
"ANDES MARU"	Sunday, 2nd Dec.	Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.
"KISHU MARU"	Wednesday, 14th Nov.	Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.
"CALCUTTA"	Wednesday, 21st Nov.	Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.
"INDO MARU"	Beginning of Nov.	Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.
"VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER"	Thursday, 16th Nov.	Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.
"ALABAMA MARU"	Sunday, 4th Nov., 10 a.m.	Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.
"HAWANA MARU"	Sunday, 11th Nov., 10 a.m.	Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.
"JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama & Nagoya."	Thursday, 8th Nov., 8 a.m.	Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.
"BURMA MARU"	Friday, 16th Nov.	Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.
"KEELUNG & SWATOW & AMOY."	—	—
"KALJO MARU"	—	—
"AMARUSA MARU"	—	—
"TAKAO & SWATOW & AMOY."	—	—
"TAKAO & KEELUNG."	—	—
"KISHU MARU"	—	—

For further particulars please apply to—

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"CHUNGKING"	On 4th Nov., D.L.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 4th Nov., D.L.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHENAN"	On 4th Nov., D.L.
CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"HUNAN"	On 6th Nov., D.L.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 6th Nov., D.L.
NEWCHWANG	"TIENSIN"	On 6th Nov., D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KINGYUAN"	On 6th Nov., 10 a.m.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 7th Nov., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KUEIHOW"	On 8th Nov., 10 a.m.
TIENSIN	"KUEIHOW"	On 8th Nov., 4 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 8th Nov., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LIANGCHOW"	On 10th Nov., D.L.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & RAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 10th Nov., 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"KINGCHOW"	On 11th Nov., 10 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 13th Nov., D.L.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Pukow, Tientsin) (via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tientsin). Cargo taken on through B/Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

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"VENEZIA" sailing on or about 6th Nov.

"FIUME" sailing on or about Early Dec.

"DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" sailing on or about Early Jan.

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